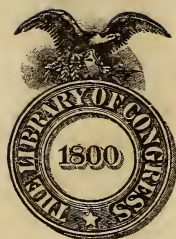


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HISTORY OF
WAR ACTIVITIES
of
SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA





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HISTORY OF THE
WAR ACTIVITIES
OF SCOTT COUNTY
IOWA

1917-1918



PUBLISHED BY
THE SCOTT COUNTY COUNCIL OF
"NATIONAL DEFENSE"

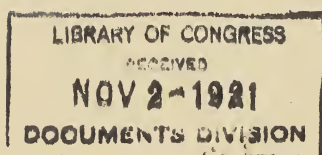
EDITED BY RALPH W. CRAM

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE
A. A. BALLUFF W. J. McCULLOUGH
ISAAC PETERSBERGER

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*Printed by Fidler & Chambers
Davenport, Iowa*



DEDICATED

BY THE WAR WORKERS OF SCOTT COUNTY
TO THOSE WHO BORE ARMS IN THEIR STEAD, AND TO THOSE
WHO, IN CAMP AND CANTONMENT, ON THE HIGH SEAS
AND ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF THE GREAT WAR
MADE THE GREAT SACRIFICE THAT
THE FREEDOM OF THE WORLD
MIGHT BE PRESERVED

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State Council National Defense

W. L. Harding, Governor.

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G. Watson French, Vice-Chairman, Davenport.
Charles Webster, Treasurer, Waucoma.
H. J. Metcalf, Secretary, Des Moines.

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J. J. Doty, Shenandoah.	W. W. Marsh, Waterloo.
J. F. Deems, Burlington.	F. A. O'Conner, New Hampton.
W. G. Dows, Cedar Rapids.	T. A. Potter, Mason City.
C. C. Deering, Des Moines.	David Palmer, Washington.
Frank Everest, Council Bluffs.	M. J. Wade, Iowa City.
G. Watson French, Davenport	Charles Webster, Waucoma.
J. B. Hungerford, Carroll.	Lafayette Young, Sr., Des Moines.
Paul Junkin, Creston.	

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	Frederic Larrabee.	

Survey and Man Power

F. A. O'Conner.	W. W. Marsh.	G. W. French.
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Labor Committee

T. A. Potter.	J. F. Deems.	Paul S. Junkin.
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Law and Legislation

J. L. Kennedy.	Frederic Larrabee.	F. A. O'Conner.
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Publicity and Information

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John Morrell.	Charles Webster.	J. J. Doty.
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Dr. O. J. Fay.

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Mrs. F. M. Pelletier.	Miss Anna B. Lawther.
Mrs. James Devitt.	Miss Katherine Fullerton.

Governor Harding, member of all committees.

FOREWORD

In authorizing the publication of this volume, the first thought of the Scott County Council of Defense was to publish a report of its own activities and the manner in which the funds placed in its hands had been spent, as an accounting due to the subscribers to the generous funds that had been placed at its disposal for war work.

The war had closed unexpectedly, and the Council had considerable funds in hand. The suggestion of such a report led to a decision to enlarge its scope and to include within the same covers reports from all the organizations, so far as they could be obtained, that had had an active part in the war work. Could such a record be assembled, it was felt that it would give, directly from the sources that had contributed to our share in the winning of the war, a real history of the war activities of Scott county.

Of necessity, this is mainly the story of those who stayed at home and upheld the hands of those who went forth to war. How gallantly these latter went forth is told in the report for the Exemption Boards and the recruiting agencies—but they went to all the corners of the country, and to all the countries in which was waged the great struggle for human liberties—from the Marne and Chateau Thierry to Archangel and far-off Siberia. Their number was so large that the service of some is still uncompleted. So their story in its fullness must be told somewhere else and at some other time, and they should have a more adequate historian.

Of their number there were many who will not come back. They sleep in corners of that foreign soil which, because of them, "shall be forever America." The roll of honor on which their names appear is printed herewith, to such length as it has grown to at this time. Like the record of the living soldiers, it will not be complete until the last soldier has doffed his country's uniform and resumed the habiliments of peace.

In appraising the manner in which Scott county acquitted itself of its war task, it should be borne in mind that the community consisted of some 75,000 people, divided approximately into 58,000 in the city of Davenport, and 17,000 in the surrounding towns and rural districts. (The actual figures of the 1915 census were: Davenport, 48,942; Scott county, 65,645—and the city's naturally steady growth had been accelerated by the influx of war workers into the community, of which the most tangible evidence was the increase of civilian employes at Rock Island Arsenal from 3,000 at the beginning of the war to nearly 15,000 at its close.)

In Davenport we had, at the opening of the war, a healthy civic spirit that was the outgrowth of several years of development of the sense of community interest. Through a Farm Improvement League and other links between city and country, this spirit had begun to spread to the county's borders, and this sense of union between city

and country was completed and cemented by the work in which the war soon united all classes. In the reports that follow, therefore, it will be seen that the county was soon working as a unit in the support of the government, and the organization that soon was perfected still exists, with a prospect that the ties that have been found so pleasant and profitable in supporting war-time measures will be perpetuated for the promotion of the county's interests during the years of peace that are at hand.

With this brief introductory word, we shall let representative war workers tell the story of the county's war activities. The reports will show that Scott county was nowhere content with doing simply its share in helping win the war.

Nearly 4,500 men from Scott county enrolled themselves in the army and navy. June 1, 1919, the card index of their names in the County Auditor's office showed 4,443 names, of whom 131 had been killed in action or died in service.

Our local exemption boards estimated that a comparison of the county's population with that of the United States shows that it did twenty per cent more than its share in furnishing soldiers and sailors for the army and navy.

The Red Cross report of over \$150,000 raised and disbursed through the local chapter shows the devotion and enthusiasm put into the work of mercy here.

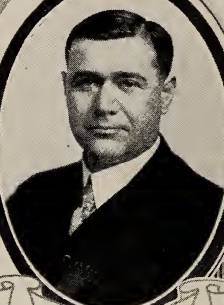
Our Liberty Loan organization was a model for other cities and counties and was the subject of interested inquiry from Washington. Its sale of bonds to 29,809 subscribers in a population only a little over twice that number, in the fourth Liberty Loan, is but one figure out of many remarkable ones given on later pages in this book.

The Council of Defense's Committee on Publication wishes to acknowledge the prompt and gratifying response that came to its request for the reports that make up this volume. It believes that while the war work is fresh in the mind of those who had part in it, it is well to make the activities here related a matter of record. The war is still almost in the realm of current events. It is too early to write history. But from the facts here set down perhaps some future historian may be helped to write the history of Iowa's part in the great war—a part to which Scott county made no mean contribution.

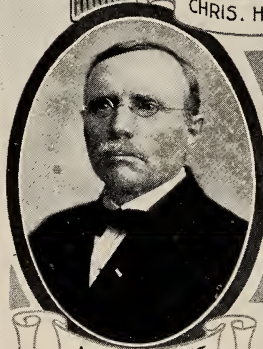
SCOTT COUNTY COUNCIL



CHRIS. HEUCK



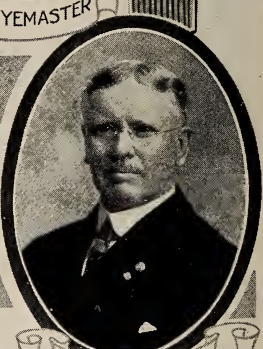
RAY NYEMASTER



A.A. BALLUFF
TREASURER



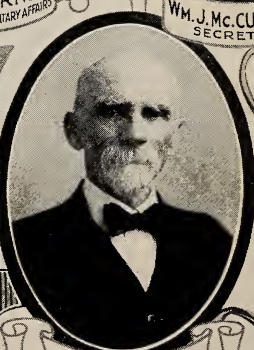
DAN B. HORNE
CHAIRMAN BUREAU OF MILITARY AFFAIRS



WM. J. McCULLOUGH
SECRETARY



HARRY W. PHILLIPS

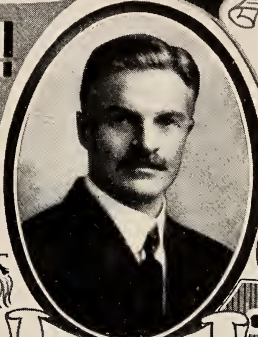


CHRIS. MARTI

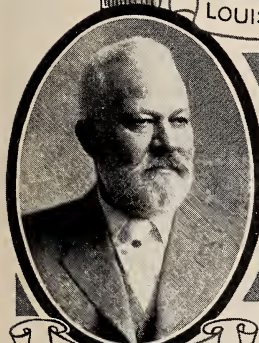
NATIONAL DEFENSE



LOUIS BEIN



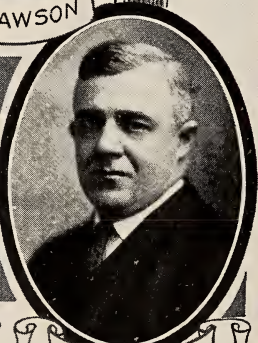
A.F. DAWSON



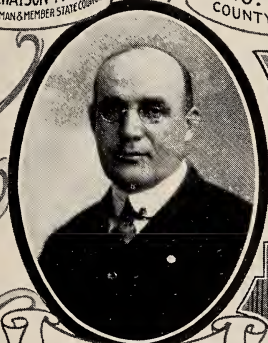
COLONEL WATSON FRENCH
DISTRICT CHAIRMAN & MEMBER STATE COUNCIL



AL.J. FAERBER
COUNTY CHAIRMAN



HERMAN OETZMANN



HARRY J. MC.FARLAND



ISAAC PETERSBERGER

Scott County Council National Defense

BY AUG. A. BALLUFF, Treasurer

The various County Councils of Defense are bodies under the jurisdiction of the Governor and State Council of Defense, organized for the purpose of aiding the government in the conduct of the war.

The Council for Scott county may well be said to have had its beginning about the middle of May, 1917, when Governor W. L. Harding appointed Dick R. Lane and August A. Balluff as members at large for Scott county. These gentlemen shortly thereafter recommended to the Governor one member from each voting precinct, who were commissioned to constitute the County Council.

Pending the organization of the State Council no action was taken to further develop the local organization.

The latter part of June, 1917, the organization of the State Council was perfected, and thereupon Messrs. Lane and Balluff called a meeting of the County Council for July 18, 1917. This meeting was well attended and perfected a county organization by the election of the following officers:

Chairman—Sam T. White.

Secretary—Howard W. Power.

Treasurer—August A. Balluff.

This meeting also appointed Sam T. White, Robert T. Armil, and F. E. Ringey delegates to a meeting of County Councils, held at Des Moines, July 20, 1917.

At a meeting held shortly after the conference at Des Moines it became apparent that many of the persons recommended as precinct members did not take the interest in the cause that was required, and therefore the chairman was directed to procure the cancellation of the appointment of such as could not or would not serve and to select others to fill the positions.

The County Chairman for some time received the reports of members and performed the many duties directed by the State Council.

During the summer of 1917 the Governor organized the secret service of the state, and appointed numerous members of county councils members thereof (without pay), under which appointment they were authorized to exercise the police powers of the state with authority equal to that of the sheriff.

At a meeting held at the City Hall a committee of five to investigate war entertainments was appointed, consisting of Aug. A. Balluff, Louis G. Lasher, Harry J. McFarland, Dan B. Horne, and W. J. McCullough.

During the fall of 1917 the chairman had perfected the county organization, so that about December 1st of that year each voting precinct had a representation of three members of the County Council willing to carry on the work.

Until March, 1918, the principal work of the Council was conducted by the chairman at his own office and at his own expense for clerical help.

The duties of the Council and its chairman had become so numerous and exacting that it was found impossible to conduct its affairs without permanent headquarters in the heart of the city, and therefore about March 1, 1918, rooms 508-510 Putnam Building, were secured and became the permanent home of the Council; the quarters later being enlarged as the work expanded.

The expenses of the Council had so increased that commencing with March 1, 1918, a system of pledges (payable quarterly) was inaugurated for its support.

March 15, 1918, a public meeting of the Council of Defense and citizens generally was called and held at the Grand Opera House, under the chairmanship of Hon. Nathaniel French, at which meeting an Executive Committee was appointed as follows: Dan B. Horne, chairman; W. J. McCullough, secretary; A. A. Balluff, treasurer; Sam T. White, Col. Geo. W. French, Isaac Petersberger, Louis G. Lasher, Harry W. Phillips, Ray Nyemaster, Harry J. McFarland, Herman Oetzmann, and Chris. Heuck.

This was the first great war mass meeting held in the city and it had important results in the creation of a unified support of all war measures.

The aims and purposes of the Council were set forth in a statement by County Chairman White at that meeting as including education, organization, the suppression of sedition and treason, investigating reports of violations of any of the war laws or orders, as well as the suppression of all unjustifiable persecutions. It was, he added, the clearing house of all war activities. It gave its assistance to all other war activities, would ferret out slackers, expose fakes, be the information bureau and card index, and in short, the servant of the people without pay, protecting their interests and seeing that every dollar contributed to war work was used for that purpose.

Committees announced at this time put various duties in the hands of the following members of the Executive Committee:

Entrainment—Harry W. Phillips, W. J. McCullough, Isaac Petersberger.

Arrangements for Public Meetings—Ray Nyemaster, Sam T. White, Herman Oetzmann.

Farm Labor—Chris. Heuck, Herman Oetzmann.

Housing—Sam T. White, Dan B. Horne.

Finance and Subscriptions—Ray Nyemaster, Herman Oetzmann.

May 7, 1918, Louis G. Lasher resigned, having been appointed Adjutant-General of the State of Iowa, and Louis G. Bein was elected to fill the vacancy and was placed on the Finance and Subscriptions Committee with Messrs. Nyemaster and Oetzmann.

July 8, 1918, Chairman White resigned after more than one year's work, and July 23, 1918, A. J. Faerber was elected his successor. Hon. Chris. Marti was elected a member of the board.

In August, 1918, the State Council of Defense took steps to reorganize the various local councils on one harmonious plan. This plan is what is known as the "Pottawattamie County plan" and provides for the appointment of one chairman for each voting precinct who shall appoint four co-workers and these five shall appoint ten additional members who shall constitute the local or community council board.

About 125 men from all parts of the county attended the meeting at the City Hall, at which Col. George W. French, member of the State Council and also District Chairman, explained the details of the Pottawattamie county plan. At this meeting there were elected as the Bureau of Military Affairs, to succeed the former Executive Committee, Dan B. Horne, Louis Bein, Chris. Heuck, Herman Oetzmänn, Harry W. Phillips, Isaac Petersberger, Harry J. McFarland, Ray Nyemaster, Chris. Marti, and A. A. Balluff.

Following adjournment of the general meeting, the Bureau of Military Affairs met and elected the following officers:

Chairman—Dan B. Horne.

County Chairman—Al. J. Faerber.

Secretary—W. J. McCullough.

Treasurer—Aug. A. Balluff.

At the first meeting of the bureau thereafter, A. A. Balluff resigned as a member of the bureau, having been elected treasurer, and A. F. Dawson was chosen to succeed him.

During August and September, 1918, Chairman Horne completed the work of appointing the chairman and co-workers in the various precincts of the county, and reported the following as such membership, which was approved:

City of Davenport

FIRST WARD

First Precinct—Chairman, O. D. Doran; W. H. Lavery, R. J. Foley, P. L. McGrath, Harry Thode.

Second Precinct—Chairman, Frank A. Hass; J. Fred Sunderbruch, Henry Herzberg, Fred L. Tuck, John Tewes.

Third Precinct—Chairman, J. J. Brus; W. H. Stark, R. Bojens, Fred Zoller, John H. Schultz.

SECOND WARD

First Precinct—Chairman, Harry W. Phillips; Wm. Hetzel, Harry E. Downer, Charles Frick, John Neufeldt.

Second Precinct—Chairman, W. H. Claussen; L. R. Dessaint, Carl Dahms, John M. Racster, W. F. Moravek.

Third Precinct—Chairman, M. J. Malloy; Charles Tank, J. J. Flannigan, P. N. Jacobsen, T. J. O'Brien.

THIRD WARD

First Precinct—Chairman, Gustav Stueben; Geo. Albrecht, John P. Mass, A. Bruha, John Brockmann.

Second Precinct—Chairman, W. J. Martin; M. J. Howe, H. G. Braunschlich, Ed. Berger, J. E. Krouse.

Third Precinct—Chairman, H. P. Oetzmänn; Robt. T. Armil, W. L. Gardner, Geo. C. Crites, Ed. Kauffman.

FOURTH WARD

First Precinct—Chairman, Alfred C. Mueller; O. C. Hill, Sol. Moritz, Adolph Kahles, Henry A. Kuehl.

Second Precinct—Chairman, Dan B. Horne; W. J. McCullough, Dr. A. L. Hageboeck, Louis Naeckel, Louis Bein.

Third Precinct—Chairman, C. H. Heuck; Geo. W. Scott, Wm. Hutton, P. W. McManus, Fred Schaeffer.

FIFTH WARD

First Precinct—Chairman, P. M. Gilloley; Albert T. Carroll, E. C. Merrill, John Stapleton, Fred Muttera.

Second Precinct—Chairman, H. J. McFarland; Col. G. W. French, Louis Lagomarcino, Louis Block, Thos. P. Kennedy.

Third Precinct—Chairman, H. F. Camp; J. A. Hanley, J. W. Bolinger, E. J. Carroll, F. M. Geddard.

SIXTH WARD

First Precinct—Chairman, C. G. Hipwell; Dick R. Lane, Dr. W. F. Skelly, C. H. Martyn, T. J. Walsh.

Second Precinct—Chairman, Ray Nyemaster; Louis H. Kuehl, A. F. Dawson, H. W. Power, Byron Rumsey.

Third Precinct—Chairman, Isaac Petersberger; G. W. Noth, J. B. Phillips, M. L. Parker, G. S. Johnson.

BETTENDORF

Chairman, W. O. Calvert; B. J. Messer, C. J. Kuehl, R. L. Lemmon, Albert Sherwood.

The Townships

Allen's Grove—Chairman, Dr. L. F. Sullivan; Clarence Drummond, Geo. G. Holcomb, F. A. E. Gilmore, F. C. Keppy.

Blue Grass, Precinct No. 1—Chairman, C. F. Emler; E. C. Boecken, W. A. Fromme, Christ. Kettelsen, Norman Leabo, B. H. Goering, Chas. Brus. Precinct No. 2—Chairman, T. J. Brus; J. H. Buchmeyer, Harry Moorhead, John Plett, Warden Logan.

Buffalo—Chairman, Steve Wells; Sam Burtis, J. H. Dorman, John Prignitz, Joe Roberts.

Butler—Chairman, F. E. Ringey; Geo. Randolph, John Helble, Henry Klever, L. Lischer, Jr.

Cleona—Chairman, Herman Martins.

Davenport, Precinct No. 1—Chairman, L. H. Ellsworth; Frank Schaefer, W. T. Kepler, Chas. Woodford, Roger Van Evera. Precinct No. 2—Chairman, John A. Feeney; Henry Hass, T. J. Murphy, John C. Tangen, Henry Puck.

Hickory Grove—Chairman, M. J. Ruefer, Harry Quinn, Henry Moeller, Chas. Paustian, Ed. Dietz.

Le Claire—Chairman, C. C. Johnson; Sam Bammer, Geo. Birchard, J. D. Barnes, Rev. Irwin.

Liberty, East Part—Chairman, P. J. Thede; Horace Carter, Christian Paulsen, G. C. Horstman, David Grace. West Part—Chairman, Dr. Henry Hell; Spencer Ayres.

Lincoln—Chairman, W. M. Dougherty; A. P. Arp, L. A. Schneckloth, B. S. Bonnell, Fred Baustian.

Pleasant Valley—Chairman, Peter J. Johannsen; W. Hanne, Fred Schumacker, H. R. Clemons, James Wilson.

Princeton—Chairman, M. L. Hire; J. S. Barber, P. H. McGinnis, S. R. Fulton, C. Englehart.

Rockingham—Chairman, F. H. Dittmer; J. L. Smithiger, Fritz Meiburg, R. F. Schreck, J. F. Gerdes.

Sheridan—Chairman, M. H. Calderwood; W. H. Kuehl, Otto Wuestenberg, J. P. McDowell, Henry Voss.

Winfield—Chairman, Chris. Marti; Hugh M. Ficke, F. P. Murphy, J. S. Marti, Thos. DeCock.

Again it became apparent that the funds pledged to carry out the work of the Council would not suffice for that purpose and the committee was enlarged as follows: Ray Nyemaster, Herman Oetzmann, Louis Bein, Joseph Deutsch, and Harry K. Spencer. This Finance Committee completed a re-rating of the citizens of Scott county who responded heartily and provided funds equal to the demands.

An Auditing Committee which checked all the income and expenditures of the Council was appointed, consisting of Chris. Heuck, Otto Hill, Otto Eckhardt, Ed. Dougherty, J. J. Brus, and Richard Mittelbuscher.

War Activities Supported

The funds so generously pledged to the Council were expended for various purposes in aid of the war as follows:

Holding of patriotic meetings, escort to our departing soldiers, expenses of fuel administration, food administration, wood administration, housing administration, liberty loan campaigns, war savings campaigns, four minute organization, American Protective League. General office expenses, such as rent, light, heat, etc. Expenses of exemption boards not allowed by the government, stenographic help, entertainment of returning soldiers, and many other items too numerous to mention.

Expense of the celebration of the signing of the armistice, which was in charge of the Council, was paid from the Council's fund, as was the expense of the great homecoming banquet and reception with which the soldiers of the county were welcomed home. Plans for this reception were in charge of a committee headed by Harry J. McFarland, who tells of it elsewhere in this volume.

An Official Audit

An audit of the books of the Council made to March 1, 1919, shows the use that has been made of the funds collected:

To the Bureau of Military Affairs Scott County Council of Defense, Davenport, Iowa:

I have audited the books and accounts of the Scott County Council of Defense for the period March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919.

All funds as recorded have been properly accounted for and disbursements are supported by vouchers (canceled checks properly endorsed).

Statement of cash receipts and cash disbursements:

HISTORY OF WAR ACTIVITIES

General expense	\$ 2,808.81
Pay-roll	4,849.80
Postage	641.66
Stationery and printing.....	2,355.72
Advertising	4,754.91
Office supplies	398.50
Telephone and telegraph.....	409.65
Auto traveling	464.57
Office rent	1,106.15
Entertainment committee	1,356.60
Soldiers home coming.....	1,518.64
Peace celebration	945.84
Office furniture	526.87
<hr/>	
Total disbursements	\$22,137.72
Total receipts	22,772.85
<hr/>	

Balance on hand in bank, verified.....\$ 635.13

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. MAST, Certified Public Accountant.

Davenport, Iowa, March 14, 1919.

Subsequent to this audit, additional subscriptions were collected, so that the Council was able to provide for the publication of this volume, to set aside \$650 toward the expense of the Victory Loan campaign, and to conduct for some weeks a bureau for the employment of returned soldiers.

Advance payments on subscriptions covering future work of the Council, made unnecessary by the cessation of hostilities, were returned to subscribers to the amount of \$3,200.

To attempt to enumerate the hundreds of cases of alleged sedition, obstruction, negligence, etc., that were considered and acted upon could serve no good purpose at this date.

The purpose of the Council at all times was to assist the government in all its war activities and to help to distribute this burden equally upon our citizens in proportion to their ability to bear the same.

Scott county has made an enviable record in every campaign for funds in aid of the winning of the war and in this the membership of the Council of Defense has assisted to the best of its ability.

A County Service Record

The Council engaged in the preparation of a card system for the purpose of showing the complete record in military service of every Scott county soldier and sailor. This material has been turned over to the County Auditor, Joseph Wagner, who will complete and revise it and make it a permanent county record.

The Executive Committee and officers who have been obliged to stand in the "lime light" wish to return their thanks to the local members of the voting precincts for their hearty co-operation, and also to the citizens of the county as a whole for the loyal whole-hearted support they have received from them in the carrying out of their work.

Women's Committee Council National Defense

BY MRS. D. N. BURROWS, Chairman

The organization of a Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense having been requested late in May, 1917, at a meeting in June the following officers were appointed:

Chairman—Mrs. D. N. Burrows.

Vice-Chairman—Miss Grace Seaman.

Secretary—Miss Grace Van Evera.

Miss Van Evera resigned and went to France as a nurse, and Miss Verna Baker was appointed in her place.

An advisory committee was also named, consisting of Mrs. J. J. Dorgan, Mrs. J. W. Wilson, Mrs. J. W. McKee, Miss Alice French, and Mrs. C. M. Littleton.

At a called meeting of the Davenport unit Mrs. E. E. Sutphin was elected city chairman; Mrs. Louis Silberstein, vice-chairman, and Miss Helena Ahrens, secretary. Mrs. J. L. Hecht became chairman when Mrs. Sutphin resigned in 1918. A finance committee consisted of Miss Alice French, Mrs. J. J. Dorgan, Mrs. L. Simon.

When J. F. Deems, the State Food Administrator, appointed Mrs. D. N. Burrows as County Food Conservation chairman, the women of the Council of Defense organizations throughout the county were appointed to local charge of this work, and about forty meetings were held in the interest of food conservation. Over 6,000 food pledge cards were signed and sent to Mr. Deems. In the fall of 1917 14,000 kitchen cards and 28,000 pamphlets of receipts were mailed. Public meetings were also held in Davenport in furtherance of the same object.

Mrs. W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, also appealed to the Scott county women to do organized work for the Liberty Loans, and the women's committee assisted in all the loan campaigns. Speakers and singers were furnished for loan meetings, and the women aided in distributing literature and posters, besides taking many subscriptions for bonds. Similar aid was given the War Savings Stamp campaign, interest being stimulated by an offer of prizes for the most beautiful booth erected for the sale of stamps.

Another important work that the women performed at the request of the government during this period was the weighing and measuring of over 4,000 children under five years of age. Doctors and nurses aided generously in this public welfare work, and deserve the highest appreciation of their untiring service.

Revised Constitution and By-Laws of the Scott County Council National Defense

PREAMBLE

The basic principle of this organization is to divide equally the cost and responsibility of this war, requiring every man to pay or serve, not according to his willingness to do so, but according to his ability.

To this end every member and officer of this organization must be unbiased, forgetting all prejudices and denying all friendships as far as allowing either to affect his work or judgment in this organization.

OBJECTS

The objects of the Scott County Council of National Defense shall be: To assist all authorized federal and state organizations in the enforcement of war laws, rules, and regulations.

To render all necessary assistance, financially and otherwise, in the Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps, Red Cross, Knights of Columbus, Y. M. C. A., Jewish Welfare Board, Y. W. C. A., Salvation Army, Community Service, and other governmental campaigns for funds to finance war activities as well as activities inaugurated to carry the war to a speedy and successful conclusion.

To investigate the reports of seditious statements and treasonable acts committed.

To see that there is no unjust prosecution; in short, to use its efforts to punish the guilty and protect the innocent.

ARTICLE I

ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. Constituent membership of the County Council of National Defense shall be the several chairmen from the various voting precincts of the city of Davenport and in the several townships outside the city of Davenport, all in Scott county, Iowa.

SEC. 2. The chairman of the Council for each township or precinct shall be selected by the Bureau of Military Affairs and shall be the president of the township or precinct branch of the executive committee. The so elected chairman is then to select four additional members. These five shall then associate themselves with such additional persons as they may determine but not to exceed ten. The original or charter members, so selected and associated together shall constitute the executive committee of the township or precinct, which shall be permanent and self-perpetuating. The executive committee shall select from their number a vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and the duties of such executive committee and officers shall be such as usually pertain to such offices. Vacancies in the executive committee shall be filled from the other members of the township or precinct branch by a two-thirds vote of the executive committee.

SEC. 3. The officers of the executive committee shall also be the officers of the township or precinct council, which shall adopted articles of association in the following form:

We, the undersigned residents of.....township,.....county, Iowa, do hereby organize the.....Township Branch of the Scott County Council of National Defense and do hereby adopt the following:

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE I

The name of this association shall be the.....Township Branch of the Council of National Defense of Scott County, Iowa.

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. The object of this association is to aid our government in carrying on the war and promoting loyal and patriotic responses to all plans of government, promulgated by the constituted authority, in aid of its war policies, and to that end we pledge our loyal devotion.

SEC. 2. The Bureau of Military Affairs at its first meeting shall elect its own chairman and secretary and shall act as the governing body for the entire county, and shall be also authorized to appoint such standing and special committees as may be usual and as may be necessary to carry out the objects and purpose of this organization. In no case, however, shall the Bureau of Military Affairs take from the shoulders of the township or precinct organizations any of the responsibility for the work in the said township or precinct.

SEC. 3. The chairman of the Bureau of Military Affairs shall preside at all meetings, except when said bureau sits as a court, hearing cases of slackers or disloyalty, in which hearings the county chairman of the Scott County Council of National Defense shall preside and shall have the deciding vote in case of a tie.

SEC. 4. No member of the Bureau of Military Affairs, or any of its officers shall receive any compensation for their services. The bureau may, however, fix the compensation to be received by any employes, none of whom, however, shall be members of the bureau.

SEC. 5. All vacancies in the Bureau of Military Affairs, or any of its officers, shall be filled by said bureau until the regular meeting of the County Council.

SEC. 6. The bureau must handle all cases of slackers or disloyalty reported to it by the various townships or precincts, or which in any way may be called to its attention.

ARTICLE III

FINANCES

SECTION 1. All expenses of the County Council shall be met by public subscriptions in such a manner as the Bureau of Military Affairs shall determine.

SEC. 2. The treasurer shall keep a detailed account of all receipts and disbursements and a suitable card index of the subscribers to the maintenance funds, and shall pay only such bills as are approved in the manner directed by the Bureau of Military Affairs.

SEC. 3. The meeting of each township or precinct organization shall be held at such time as may be determined by such organizations. At each meeting the roll shall be called of all those expected at that meeting, and absence of any member shall be noted by the secretary, who shall keep all records, including a card index of every man in the precinct or township, which shall also show his financial worth and his record on war activities.

SEC. 4. As soon as said precinct or township organization has been formed there shall be a systematic distribution of pledge cards, the signing of which is the only requirement for admission to membership. These cards should be presented to every resident of the township or precinct twenty-one years or over, and the failure or refusal to sign shall be considered ample cause for reporting the person who makes such refusal.

SEC. 5. A member may be expelled by three-fourths vote of the members present at a regular meeting; provided, that such member shall be entitled to be advised of the charge against him and to be heard in his defense.

SEC. 6. No fixed dues shall be charged nor shall any expense be incurred without the approval of the Bureau of Military Affairs. Expenses shall be met by the voluntary contributions. Meetings of the County Council may be held at such times and places as the Bureau of Military Affairs shall fix, and it shall be the duty of all township and precinct chairmen to attend such meetings when reasonably possible.

AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. This constitution and by-laws can be amended at any regular meeting or any special meeting of the County Council upon a two-thirds vote of all those present and authorized to vote.

SEC. 2. In matters affecting the organic law of this organization, such as amendments and all questions or policies, there shall be no voting by proxy.

ARTICLE III

This association shall continue throughout the period of the war and for six months thereafter. Any loyal citizen of.....township shall be privileged to become a member of this association by signing a pledge card, prepared in the following language and receiving the approval of the majority of the members of the organization:

PLEDGE CARDS

I hereby associate myself as a member of the.....Township Branch of the Council of National Defense of Scott County, Iowa, hereby pledging myself, to the best of my ability, to devote myself to the best interests of my country throughout the period of the war and for six months thereafter, and to patriotically aid my government in every way within my power, by loyally supporting the President of the United States, the congress, and all officers and authorities of the government, and I hereby pledge that I regard the signing of this card as an enlistment in the civil service of my country.

Name.....

Address.....

Witness:.....

ARTICLE II

MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

SECTION 1. The affairs of the County Council shall be conducted by a central body to be known as the Bureau of Military Affairs consisting of ten members, to be elected each year at the annual meeting of the Council, six of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Immediately after such election and on same day the Bureau of Military Affairs shall select a county chairman, county secretary, and county treasurer. Such three officers, together with district chairman shall be *ex-officio* members of the Bureau of Military Affairs, but shall not be entitled to vote, but shall have the privilege of the floor, as well as chairmen of all recognized war activities, who shall likewise be *ex-officio* members of the Bureau of Military Affairs.

Subscribers to the Fund of the Scott County Council National Defense

The list of those contributing to the fund of the Scott County Council of National Defense shows the wide and deep interest taken in the work of the Council by our citizens, and the generous financial support they accorded it:

Abbott, Robt. M.	Berg Bros.	Brockman, J. D.
Abrahams, B. & H.	Berg, Emil	Brown, A. W.
Abrahams, Max	Berg, Frank	Brownlee, J. E.
Adler, E. P.	Berger, Ed.	Brownlie, W. T.
Agar, Thos.	Beery Shoe Co.	Brownlie, R. K.
Ahrens, G. T.	Berwald, John	Brubaker, Chris.
Akin & Schwenker Shoe Co.	Best, L. P.	Brubaker Miles
Albrecht, Geo.	Bettendorf Co.	Bruning, Alphons
Alford, C. E.	Bettendorf, Mrs. E.	Bruning, F. C.
Allen, Dr. W. L.	Bettendorf, E. J.	Brus, T. J.
Allen, Mrs. W. L.	Bettendorf, J. W.	Brus, J. J.
Allen, V. V.	Bettendorf Lumber Co.	Brus, Theo.
Alter, H.	Bettendorf Meat Market	Buck, Emil J.
Alter, M.	Bettendorf Oxygen Co.	Buck, John W.
American Candy Kitchen	Bettendorf Savings Bank	Buck, J. W., Motor Co.
Andersen, John	Bettendorf Stone Co.	Buehler Bros.
Andreson, Andreas	Betty, Frank	Buehler, Christian
Andresen Auto Co.	Betty, J. W.	Buengi, Carl
Angst, Adolph	Betty, H. B.	Bulger, Rev. J. W.
Anken, Mrs. Lena	Bills Floral Co.	Bulsterbaum, G. A.
Armil, R. T.	Bird, W. F.	Burk, Dr. F. O.
Arnold, Edw. S.	Bischoff, Ed.	Burke, J. T.
Arp, Adolph P.	Black Hawk Coal & Fuel Co.	Burkholder, E.
Artzberger, Earnest	Black Hawk Mattress Co.	Burmeister, Louis
Aufderheide, B. F.	Blackman, Smith	Burnstein, R. A.
Akin, Edgar W., Jr.	Blakemore, A. T.	Burrows, Parke T.
Bailey, Dr. W. W.	Blair, W. A.	Burtis, S. C.
Baker, D. H.	Blanke, Rev. W. H.	Burtland, Wm.
Baker, C. R.	Blaser, Wm.	Bush, A. G.
Baker, Mr. and Mrs. D. M.	Block, Cora	Busch, Theo. H.
Ballard, Harry W.	Block, Louis	Butterworth, J. N.
Ballard, J. W.	Bloss, O. S.	Buzzard, J. J.
Balch, E. F.	Blue Grass Savings Bank	Cable, Geo. W., Jr.
Balluff, Aug. A.	Bob, L.	Calderwood, M. H.
Balluff, H. E.	Boeck, Ferd.	Calvert, W. O.
Balluff, Walter	Boecken, Ernest C.	Cameron, Chas. S.
Ballow, A. E.	Boehm, C. O. E.	Camp, H. F.
Bammer, Sam	Boettger, Max R.	Campbell, Dr. Elliott
Barewald, C. L.	Boies, M. V., Co.	Campbell, R. C.
Barnes, N. H.	Boies, Mrs. M. V.	Cannon, Geo. W.
Barr, Francis D.	Bollinger, James W.	Canton Cafe
Barr Dairy Co.	Bollinger, Mary Gilman	Carleton, L. S.
Barr, Fred J.	Bojens, R.	Carney, Dr. R. P.
Bartemeyer, Herman H.	Bolte, E. L.	Carroll, A. E.
Baxter, J. C.	Bolte, Wm. C.	Carroll, A. T.
Bashaw, Wayne	Bollinger & Block	Carroll Bros.
Baxter Piano Co.	Bondy, Ludwig	Carroll, E. J.
Beauchaine, L. L.	Bon Ton	Carroll, W. Chas.
Beck, Roy	Booras, Geo.	Carroll, Dr. W. D.
Beck Plumbing Co.	Born, W. E.	Carson, T. B.
Becker, Fritz	Borchert, Ed.	Carstens, Louis P.
Becker, Miss Hilda	Bostedt, Fred	Carstens, Wm.
Becker, Waldo	Boston Meat Market	Cement Products Co.
Beedee, R. E.	Boudinot, Allen	Central Engineering Co.
Behan, Thos.	Bowers, H. E.	Chambers, Walter
Behm, Alfred	Boyce, James	Chamberlin, W. M.
Behm, Wm.	Bracelin, John	Chandler, T. W.
Beiderbecke, B. H.	Brammer, Henry, & Son	Chezem, Andrew
Bein, Louis	Brammer Co., H. F.	Chocolate Shop
Benadom, L. H.	Brandt, Clara L.	Chubb, C. N.
Benadom, W. A.	Brandt, John J.	Chute, L. E.
Bendixen, J. H.	Bredow, J. F.	Citron, Morris
Bendixen, P.	Bremer, Hy.	City Fuel & Lumber Co.
Bendixen, Dr. P. A.	Briggs, E. A. H.	City Hall Shoe Repairing

- City Hall Smoke House
 Clapp, Mrs. Lottie B.
 Clausen, F. G.
 Claussen, Henry C.
 Claussen, C. H.
 Claussen, Henry J.
 Clausen & Kruse
 Clausen, Mrs. Otto
 Clausen, R. J.
 Clemons, H. B.
 Cline, A. P.
 Clum, Woodworth
 Coen, Chas. E.
 Coe, J. A.
 Coffman, Rev. L. M.
 Coffee, Dr. W. O.
 Coleman, E. N.
 Coliseum Co.
 Collins, Miles
 Columbia Hotel
 Columbia Theatre
 Comenitz, Ben
 Comenitz News Agency
 Compton, Mrs. Gertrude W.
 Conrad & Co.
 Cook, R. B.
 Corry, John
 Corry, John, & Son
 Corry, Louis
 Corry, Wm. H.
 Cosgriff, Wm.
 Cotter, W. T.
 Cox, K. H.
 Crabbs, Austin
 Cram, Ralph W.
 Crawford, Wm. F.
 Crescent Macaroni Co.
 Crites, G. C.
 Cromer, M.
 Crook, L. J.
 Crook, R. W.
 Crossett, Edw. C.
 Crook Bros. Laundry
 Crowe, Chas. H.
 Crowlev, J. W.
 Cummins, H. R.
 Curtis, Clifton
 Curtis, D. D.
 Dahms, Dr. O. A.
 Dalv, D. A.
 Dammann, L. H.
 Davenport Broom Co.
 Dav. Clearing House Assn.
 Dav. Ice & Cold Stor. Co.
 Dav. Ice Cream Co.
 Dav. Grains Drying Co.
 Dav. Machine & Found. Co.
 Dav. Iron & Metal Co.
 Dav. Mfg. Co.
 Dav. Locomotive Works
 Dav. Overland Co.
 Dav. Real Estate Board
 Dav. Slaught. & Rend. Co.
 Dav. Tailoring Co.
 Davenport Water Co.
 Davis, Frank L.
 Davis, Rt. Rev. James
 Davis, J. W.
 Davis & Wright Stove Co.
 Davison, Ella
 Dawartz Bros.
 Dawartz, Geo. W.
 Dawartz, Harry J.
 Dawson, A. F.
 Dawson, M. H.
 DeArmand, Louis G.
 Decker, Dr. G. E.
 Decorative Art Glass Co.
 DeFries, Dr. A.
 DeLacy, M. J.
 Delescaille, Hattie
 Democrat Co.
 Dempsey, Geo. S.
 Denkmann, Julius
 Denger, Louis
 Denman, B. J.
 Deutsch, Harry
 Deutsch, Joseph
 Deutsch, I.
 Diehn, Henry
 Diemer, R. A.
 Dietz, Edward
 Dimond, J. A.
 Dismer, H.
 Dittmer, F. H.
 Dolese Bros. Co.
 Dolese, John
 Dolese, Henry
 Dolese, Peter
 Donegan, Judge M. F.
 Donnelly, H. A.
 Donnelly, J. J.
 Donohoe, Dr. A. P.
 Donahoe, Rev. C. J.
 Doran, Dr. O. D.
 Dorman, Chas. H.
 Dorman, H. A.
 Dougherty, E. J.
 Dougherty, L. J.
 Dougherty, Thos.
 Dougherty, Wm.
 Dow, J. F.
 Dow, Worrall
 Dow, John S.
 Downer, H. E.
 Downing, F. E.
 Downing, Forest
 Draenas, Wm.
 Drebling, O. D.
 Driscoll, J. E.
 Drysdale, J. E.
 Drysdale, J. E., Co.
 Duggelby, M. E.
 Duncan, Chas.
 Dunn, Dr. James
 Dunn, R. G., & Co.
 Duvall, Geo. W.
 Ebeling, A. H.
 Eckhardt, Otto
 Eckhardt, Gus
 Eckhardt, Louis
 Eckmann, Geo. H.
 Economy Rug Co.
 Ehlers, F. W.
 Einfeldt, E.
 Electric Equipment Co.
 Ells, J. H.
 Ellsworth, A. S.
 Ellsworth, L. H.
 Elmer, Dr. A. W.
 Elmer, Kate
 Ely, N. D.
 Emeis, Arno F.
 Emeis, H. A.
 Emeis, Hugo A.
 Emeis, Hugo G.
 Emeis, Walter A.
 Emeis Mfg. Co.
 Emmler, C. F.
 Emme, Henry
 Englehart, Claus
 Englehart, Harry
 Englehart, R. R.
 Estes, T. O.
 Ewert & Richter
 Evers, W. L.
 Faber, Nick
 Faerber, A. J.
 Farmers Lumber Co.
 Farmers Savings Bank
 Fay, C. F.
 Feddersen, Peter
 Feeney, John A.
 Feiner, Geo.
 Fellner, Edw. J.
 Fellner, John H.
 Fersch, Ollie
 Fick, Frank G.
 Ficke & Ficke
 Ficke, A. D.
 Ficke, C. A.
 Ficke, Julius
 Ficke, R. C.
 Fidler, W. F.
 Fisher, David G., & Co.
 Fisher, L. M.
 Flanagan, J.
 Flannagan, Rev. J. T. A.
 Fleischmann Co.
 Folwell, J. H.
 Forber, George F.
 Forber, Geo. F., & Bird
 Fowler, A. H.
 Franc Furniture Co.
 Franco, Chas.
 Frank, H. J., Sr.
 Frank, H. J., Jr.
 Frank, H. J., Foundry & Mach. Co.
 Free, F. A.
 French, Alice
 French, G. Decker
 French & Hecht
 Frey, Charles A.
 Fries, John F.
 Fries, Peter J.
 Frye, Wm. F.
 Frick, Charles
 Fries Bros.
 Fritz, Wm.
 Frye, Geo. D.
 Fry, Joseph H.
 Fuchs, G. F., Coal Co.
 Fude, Frank
 Fuhlendorf, P. B.
 Funk, T. B.
 Gabathuler, J. H.
 Gabbert, Etta
 Gadiant, Martin J.
 Galbraith, J. M.
 Gardiner, S.
 Garvey, Harry
 Gately, J. & Co.
 Garstang, C. W.
 Gehrmann, J. H.
 Gehrmann, W. C.
 Gehrmann, W. H.
 Geisler, Wm. H.
 George, B. D.
 Gerdes, Walter R.
 German Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
 Gerwe Bros.
 Gerwe, Jos.
 Gerwe, Louis
 Geurink, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Gharet, F. A.
 Gibbs, F. C.
 Gifford, Mrs. Ella
 Gifford, Ira
 Gifford, W. D.
 Gilchrist, H. M.
 Gilchrist, J. W.
 Gilloley, P. M.
 Glynn, C. E.
 Glynn, T. J.
 Glaspell, E. S.
 Goddard, Frank
 Godfrey, N. L.
 Goenne, A. E.
 Goenne, E. C.
 Goering, B. H.
 Goering, J. H.
 Goettsch, Gustave
 Goff, E. L.
 Goldermann, Wm.
 Goldschmidt, A. G.
 Goos, Wm.
 Gordon-Van Tine Co.

- Gordon, Harry
 Gorman, J. E.
 Gottschalk, Wm.
 Gottschlich, Aug.
 Gould, A. G.
 Grant, O. B.
 Greenbaum, S. E.
 Greer, W. W.
 Griffin's Confect. Store
 Griffin, R. P.
 Griggs, A. P., Co.
 Griggs, A. P.
 Griggs, T. W.
 Grilk, Chas.
 Grilk, Mrs. Louis
 Gruenwald, Wm.
 Gruenau, Otto
 Gruenhagen, Otto F.
 Guaranty Life Ins. Co.
 Gundaker, J. H.
 Gude, J. C.
 Haak, Rich.
 Haase, Gus
 Haase, Louis
 Haase, Wm.
 Hageboeck, A. L.
 Hageboeck, John
 Haglund, Ed.
 Hall, C. L.
 Hall, E. H.
 Hall, J. C.
 Hall & Martin
 Haller, J. T.
 Haller, Wm.
 Halligan Candy Co.
 Halligan, James F.
 Halligan, Jean
 Halligan, T. F.
 Hamann, A. W.
 Hamlin, W. I.
 Hand, Jno. P., Co.
 Hands, Dr. S. G.
 Hanna, Chas.
 Hannemann, Herman
 Hansen Drug Co.
 Hansen, Harry O.
 Hansen, Lawrence
 Hansen, B. C.
 Hansen, C. E.
 Hanssen, C. F.
 Hanssen, Louis
 Hanssen's, Louis, Sons
 Hansen, M. B.
 Happ, H. C.
 Harbeck, A. E.
 Harbeck, Mrs. Marv
 Harbeck, A., & Co.
 Hardman, J. E.
 Harkert Cigar Co.
 Harkert, Hans
 Harned, R. H.
 Harner & Von Maur
 Harris, Wm. A.
 Harrison, Margaret
 Hartung, Albert
 Hass, J. H.
 Hass, Leon
 Hassler, Julius
 Hawk, J. O.
 Hayes, R. R.
 Hayes, Dr. J. B.
 Hayward, C. D.
 Hays, H. G.
 Hayward, E. B.
 Hayward, V. E.
 Heden, P. E.
 Heenev, John M.
 Heesch, Carstens & Tall-
 mon
 Heesch, Herman
 Heim, E. L.
 Heinz, John
 Helble, John
 Hell, Dr. Henry
 Henderson, Chas. R.
 Hendryche, James
 Henigbaum, A.
 Henigbaum, W. J.
 Henly, Mrs. Ella V.
 Hennings, L.
 Hepburn, Bert
 Hertzler, H. G.
 Hetzel, F. A.
 Hetzel, Wm.
 Heuck, C. H.
 Heuck, Wm.
 Heuer, Wm.
 Heyer, M. F.
 Heysinger, W. L.
 Hickey Bros.
 Hickey, D. J. Sr.
 Hickey, D. J., Jr.
 Hickey, Wm.
 Higgenbotham, J. W.
 Higley's Grocery
 Hild, Charles
 Hill, John
 Hill, Laura
 Hill, Oswald C.
 Hill, Otto
 Hinrichs, John G.
 Hinsch, Paul
 Hipwell, C. G.
 Hoefle, Dr. H. C.
 Hoeft, Ed.
 Hoeft & Shaughnessey
 Hoffbauer, Max
 Holbrook Furniture Co.
 Holbrook, W. S.
 Holm, Frank
 Hombrecht, A.
 Hooper, T. N.
 Horne, Dan B.
 Horn & Claussen
 Horn, J.
 Horrigan, Ed. A.
 Horst, Henry T.
 Horst, Henry W.
 Horst & Strieter
 Hostetler, J. B.
 House, Ed.
 Howe, M. J.
 Hubbell, C. H.
 Hubers, Wm.
 Huebotter, H. L.
 Hutton, Wm. A.
 Hynes, John
 Ickes, J. K.
 Ideal Cleaners
 Ideal Heating Co.
 Illian, Albert
 Illian, Fred W.
 Immoor, Henry
 Inceze, Chas.
 Independent Baking Co.
 Interstate Auto Co.
 Iowa Construction Co.
 Iowa Lunch Room
 Iowa Silver Plating Co.
 Iowa Steam Laundry
 Isenberg, I.
 Isenberg & Co.
 Jacobsen, P. N.
 Jager, Henry
 Jahn & Ollier
 Jansen, Albert
 Jansen, C.
 Jebens, Henry
 Johnson, Chas. J.
 Johnson, Brice B.
 Johnson, E. S.
 Johnson, G. S.
 Johnston, Paul H.
 Jones, H. B.
 Jones, C. W.
 Judy, Mrs. E. G.
 Junge, Jul.
 Kahl, H. C.
 Kahl, Jos.
 Kahles, Adolph
 Kahles, Phil
 Kaisen, Carl
 Kammerer, H. E.
 Kastens, C. L.
 Katz, J. H.
 Kaufmann, Chas. B.
 Kaufmann, Ed.
 Kautz, L. E.
 Keeler, Chas. A.
 Keeler, D. E.
 Keeler, Thos. J.
 Kelly, A. E.
 Kelly, John C.
 Kelly Bros.
 Kelly, John F., Co.
 Kelly, Glenn D.
 Kelly, Mrs. Glenn
 Kelly, Leo, J.
 Kelly, R. C.
 Kelly, Wm. F.
 Kennedy, Thos. P.
 Keppe, Chas.
 Keppy, F. C.
 Kerker, George A.
 Kerker, George W.
 Kerker, Harry L.
 Kerker, J. H.
 Kerker, Ralph W.
 Kerker Paper Box Co.
 Kerns, E.
 Kessler, S. S.
 Ketelsen, Chr.
 Kiefert, E. E.
 Kimball, W. H.
 Kimberly, D. W.
 Kimmel, J. S.
 Kinnally, M. J.
 Kinnavey, James J.
 Kindt, Chas. T.
 Kistenmacher, E. J.
 Kistenmacher, Theo. C.
 Klauer, Frank G.
 Klaus, Jos. L.
 Klaus & Gadiant Ice &
 Coal Co.
 Klein, Harry
 Klein's Ladies Ready to
 Wear
 Klein, M. A.
 Klenze, C. H.
 Klindt, Geo.
 Kloppenburg, Louis
 Kloppenburg, P.
 Knaack, Ed.
 Knocke, L. E.
 Knostman Bros.
 Knostman, Mrs. Amelia
 Knostman, George H.
 Knostman, John W.
 Knostman, Ralph E.
 Kneuppel, A. H.
 Kneuppel & Ott
 Koch, A. F.
 Koch, A. F., & Co.
 Kock, John
 Kock, G. H.
 Kock, Wm. L.
 Koehert, Paul
 Koehnke, Hugo
 Koenig, Phil
 Kohler, J. R.
 Kohrs, Frank
 Kohrs, John
 Kohrs Packing Co.
 Koopman Bros.
 Koopman, Henry
 Koopman, Hugo
 Koopman, Walter

- Kopp, R. M.
 Korn Baking Co.
 Korn, Chas.
 Korn, Harry
 Korn, Henry
 Korn, Otto
 Korn, Wm. H.
 Krabbenhoeff, Gus
 Krabbenhoeff, Theo.
 Kraffenhoeff, Jul.
 Kraft, August
 Kraft, Geo.
 Kramer, Robert
 Krause, Louise
 Krause, Robert, Co.
 Krell, Paul
 Kresge, S. S., Co.
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 Kroeger, F. C.
 Kropf, Victor
 Kruel, Dr. D. G.
 Kuehl-Goelitz Co.
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 Kuehl, Claus M.
 Kuehl, Christ. D., & Son
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 Kuehl, O. H.
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 Kulp, Dr. O. W.
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 Lage, Will
 Lagomarcino-Grupe Co.
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The Council decided not to receive subscriptions from those in the service and hence the absence of their names from the list of contributors should cause no comment.

The Medical Advisory Board

BY DR. WM. H. RENDLEMAN, Chairman

The Medical Advisory Board was created to provide a group of specialists to serve in an advisory capacity to the local boards in determining the physical qualifications of registrants. Its function was to examine physically and to classify registrants whose cases were appealed by the registrant himself, by a government appeal agent or by a local board. All doubtful cases were referred by the local boards to the Medical Advisory Board. Also all registrants had the privilege of appeal. The Medical Advisory Board of this district originally included the counties of Scott, Jackson, Muscatine, and Clinton. The enormous amount of work later made it necessary to limit the territory to Scott county. The members of the Advisory Board were nominated by the Governor and appointed by the President. They served without compensation and paid their own expenses, except for clerk salary. There were ninety-eight regular sessions of the board, at which over 1,400 physical examinations were made, most of them being difficult cases. The original board consisted of the following members: Dr. W. H. Rendleman, Chairman; Dr. J. W. McKee, Secretary; Dr. P. A. Bendixen, and Dr. G. F. Harkness. Later it was necessary to add the following: Dr. James Dunn, Dr. Lee Weber, Dr. L. W. Struble, Dr. R. P. Carney, and Dr. S. G. Hands.

Batteries B and D, 1st Iowa Artillery

Later 126th Field Artillery

Scott county furnished nearly 4,500 men to the army and navy during the war. Our contribution to the fighting strength was not measured by the number of men who were dispatched to the front under the operations of the selective service system. How splendidly the draft law was administered in the county is shown by the reports of the registration and exemption boards appearing on later pages. But we were also represented in the fighting ranks by large numbers of volunteers, and the earliest and largest bodies of stalwart young fighters who went from Davenport into the new United States army were Batteries B and D and the Supply Company, approximately 500 men, who were mustered into federal service in June and August, 1917.

These young men, trained and equipped as far as our local patriotism could make them, were an example of Scott county's preparedness for the war. Before we were at war patriotic citizens of the county had encouraged the formation of Battery B and joined in buying land and erecting buildings, at a cost of over \$75,000, that it might have what military men declared after its completion to be a model home armory.

The history of the Batteries was one of arduous service. For most of them it led not to the field of glory. As they came home at the close of the war many of the batterymen felt, some quite bitterly, that as National Guard organizations they had been shamefully discriminated against in favor of the regular army. As an organization, the battalions of field artillery from the Iowa National Guard had no opportunity. They were kept for months on the Mexican border, were drawn from for replacements, were filled again with raw recruits, and only sailed for Europe fifteen months after Battery B had left Davenport.

A record of battery movements furnished by Captain Truitt runs as follows:

Battery B mustered into state service June 10, 1915. Left for Sparta, Wis., August 8, 1915, for ten days' training. Returned August 17, 1915.

Ordered mobilized for Mexican border service June 20, 1916. Left Davenport for Camp Dodge June 26th, arrived June 27th. Left Camp Dodge for Brownsville, Texas, July 24th, arrived July 28th. The Iowa battalion made a good showing on the border, as shown by War Department records. Left Brownsville, December 15th, arrived home December 24th; mustered out of active service December 29, 1916.

Battery D was organized and accepted for state service June 10, 1917.

First Battalion, Iowa Field Artillery, of which Battery B was a part, ordered mobilized June 23, 1917. Left for Fort Des Moines, June 27th, arriving there same day. Mustered into federal service June 30th. Left for Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., July 1st, arrived July 3d. Assisted in

training candidates of the first officers' training camp at that place. Left Fort Logan H. Roots, October 5th, arrived at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., October 8, 1917.

Battery D mustered into federal service and left for Camp Cody, August 4, 1917.

First Iowa Field Artillery, which became the 126th F. A., remained at Camp Cody undergoing intensive training until July 3, 1918.

At Camp Cody the Batteries and Supply Company were held for nearly a year, and during that period the policy of detaching members for replacements reduced the Scott county personnel of the Batteries by about one-half. The Supply Company remained practically intact, a Scott county organization, but drafts on the Batteries for replacements left only a skeleton organization of officers and non-com's, and first-class privates. The Batteries were filled in with drafted men from New Mexico and Texas.

Later the number of Scott county men in the 126th was further reduced by an exchange of non-commissioned officers with the 125th Field Artillery, from Minnesota, which took about twenty-five men from each battery, most of them original members, and gave the regiment in return that many new non-com's.

July 3, 1918, the 126th Field Artillery, including what was left of Batteries B and D, left Camp Cody for Fort Sill, Okla., for ten weeks' intensive training.

The regiment left Fort Sill, September 13, 1918, for Camp Upton, N. Y., the embarkation camp. France and overseas service at last seemed in prospect.

Arrived Camp Upton, September 17th. Issued clothing, supplies, and took overseas physical examinations. Left Camp Upton, September 24th for Hoboken, and went aboard the English transport Kashmir the same day. Dropped down the river and anchored overnight, and put to sea September 25, 1918, at 2 p. m.

There were two negro labor battalions and some casual companies on the same boat. In the convoy were twelve transports, practically all English; battleship Louisiana, cruiser St. Louis, and one destroyer. Entered submarine zone October 5, 1918.

At this point occurred the most thrilling experience entered on the Battery log. Two days out the convoy encountered storms and was in storms all the rest of the way across. In a very severe storm and extremely heavy seas on the morning of October 6, 1918, the transport Kashmir collided with the transport Otranto, near the Isle of Islay. The Otranto was hit square amidships and had a very large hole made in her. The bow of the Kashmir was very badly smashed, the water-tight doors in the bow preventing the water coming in very fast. It was two hours before those on the Kashmir felt at all secure. The Otranto tried to reach a sandy beach but went on the rocks and broke up, about 400 lives being lost.

The balance of the convoy except the Kashmir made for Liverpool with one destroyer as an escort. The Kashmir made for Guirrock on the Clyde river; went inside the submarine nets at 12 p. m., the 6th. Sailed up the Clyde and landed at Glasgow, Scotland, October 7th. Dis-

embarked and went by rail to Winchester, a rest camp, arriving October 8th.

Left Winchester, October 11th for Southampton, where regiment boarded an old Fall River boat, the Narragansett. Started across the English channel at midnight and landed at LaHavre at 5:30 a. m., October 12th; debarked at 7:30 a. m. and marched to rest camp.

October 14th left camp and went by rail to village of LaMarque, near Bordeaux, arriving October 17th. Were billeted in the village of LaMarque—the first American troops in the village. Rested and started training in preparation for another schooling at Camp DeSouge, an artillery firing school.

Left LaMarque 8:30 a. m., November 1st and marched toward De Souge; arrived there in afternoon of November 2d. Started final training there November 4th, before going to the front. The course in the opinion of the Battery men was not as good as the one at Fort Sill. Regiment was taking it when armistice was signed.

November 21st the regiment received orders to turn in all material and equipment, the school was discontinued, and orders were to prepare to return to the United States. November 29th marched out of DeSouge at 7:30 a. m., for Camp Genicart 2, which was our embarkation camp. Marched through Bordeaux on the way, our band and regiment being very highly applauded on the march through the city. Arrived at embarkation camp at 3:25 p. m.

Tiresome wait until December 23d, when we marched from camp at 1:30 p. m. and went aboard the transport Pocahontas about 3 a. m., December 24th. Dropped down the Gironde river that day, and put to sea on Christmas morning.

Good entertainment marked the trip home, especially Christmas and New Year's, which were spent at sea. Arrived at Newport News the night of January 4, 1919, having sighted Cape Henry at 5:10 p. m. Debarked January 5th, and went to Camp Stuart. Left January 12th for Camp Dodge to be mustered out. Mustered out January 20, 1919.

At the muster out about fifty Scott county boys were left in each Battery and sixty in the Supply Company.

Registration Board of the City of Davenport

By THOMAS W. GRIGGS, Secretary

On May 19, 1917, the day after President Wilson approved the selective service law, the City Board of Registration was appointed.

The members of this Board of Registration were Nathaniel French, Thomas W. Griggs, and Dr. Wm. A. Stoecks, who later resigned in favor of Dr. Wm. L. Allen.

The board was organized the same day with offices at 608 Putnam Building, and the work, preliminary to the registration of the young men between the ages of 21 and 31, inclusive, immediately commenced.

June 5, 1917, by proclamation of the President, was made the day of registration. As nearly as practicable the eighteen voting precincts of this city were used for places of registration.

By May 22d eighteen chief registrars and eighty-one registrars were appointed, whose duties were to fill out registration cards and issue registration certificates to all who registered.

On the evening of May 23d a meeting of registrars was held at the Council Chamber of the City Hall, at which time the registrars present were sworn in and were instructed by Judge Nathaniel French as to the duties imposed upon them by their oath.

June 4th another meeting of the registrars was held and final instructions given them. Supplies of registration cards and certificates were given the chief registrars. Each chief registrar had before this meeting reported that his particular registration place was in readiness for the following day.

June 5, 1917, the day of registration, passed quietly with no disturbances. Owing to the patriotism of the manufacturers of the city, who allowed their men to go to the registration places during working hours, a steady stream of men were registered throughout the day and no congestion was noted during the early hours of the morning or the later hours toward the close of registration.

The registration places were closed to registrants at 9 p. m., and a few minutes after 9 reports as to the number of registrants registered in each precinct began to come in to the office of the central board. These reports showed that approximately 4,982 men were registered in the city of Davenport.

By midnight the registration cards were turned in to the central registration board by the chief registrars of the eighteen precincts. The cards were arranged alphabetically by precincts and a list made from them, one of which was given to and published by the newspapers.

After these lists were gotten out a copy of each registration card was made and later sent to the Adjutant-General at Des Moines.

Local Exemption Board, Division No. 1

BY DR. KUNO H. STRUCK, Secretary

April 6, 1917, the United States entered the world conflict. At last the martial spirit of our great nation was aroused. It was obvious that, in order to bring the great struggle to a speedy close, we would have to bring forth our full man power. It was plain that something more than the volunteer system, something more than the old draft laws of the Civil War would be required to be compatible with our present ideals of democracy and at the same time muster men in sufficient numbers.

May 18, 1917, marked the passage of the selective service law. It provided for the registration of all men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, and for drafting of certain numbers of such men, in a way so as to produce the least possible hardship on dependents and on the industrial and agricultural equilibrium of the country. The administration of the law was fundamentally placed in the hands of civilians. The country was divided into districts and subdivisions, placed respectively under the jurisdiction of district and local boards. The local boards were to deal mainly with questions of dependency, whereas the district boards were to act as boards of review and also to have direct charge of industrial and agricultural claims.

June 5, 1917, the first registration took place. About 10,000,000 men were registered in a single day.

By the end of June the President had appointed the men selected to serve on the various boards, and the great draft machinery was ready for operation.

M. J. Malloy, R. T. Armil, and Dr. Kuno H. Struck were named as members of Local Board, Division No. 1, Davenport, Iowa, with jurisdiction covering the First, Second, and Third wards of the city of Davenport.

July 3, 1917, this board met for the first time at a joint meeting of the two city boards and the Scott County Board. At this meeting the boards were formally organized. M. J. Malloy was chosen chairman and Dr. Struck, secretary of Local Board No. 1.

The next day work was officially started at the board headquarters established in the private office of Dr. Struck. The first task was to assign the serial numbers to the registration cards and prepare the lists.

July 20, 1917, the first drawing took place. Crowds gathered early at the newspaper offices eagerly watching the numbers as they were flashed from Washington; simultaneously the board got its initial bombardment of questions. The telephone wires were sputtering: "What is my number, and when do I go?" "When does my boy have to go?" "Had I better quit my job?" Of course it was but natural to expect such questions, yet we were not used to it; it seemed hard to answer, particularly when the party at the other end of the line did not give

his name or address; we evidently did not know at that time just what we were expected to know.

Besides there were some extraordinary surprises; for instance one woman called up and said: "Can't you fix it so my husband goes first?" The bombardment kept up all day and a good part of the night. All kinds of wild rumors were afloat. People did not understand the difference between serial and order numbers. Some men were sure they would be in camp the next morning; many a heart was aching, and many a farewell indulged in, only to be repeated again months later. There was still a great deal of work to do before any men could be sent to camp.

Quotas were allotted to the different boards. Board No. 1 was called on for fifty-seven men, having received its credits for the men who had previously enlisted in the Batteries. Some 232 men were now called and given an opportunity to present their claims. Those men who claimed no exemption and the few whose claims were not meritorious were next called for examination.

Meanwhile a medical staff had been organized in order to handle the examinations as expeditiously as possible. Dr. E. F. Strohbehn, Dr. F. Neufeld, Dr. Hugh P. Barton, and Dr. Karl Vollmer were named as additional examiners for Local Board No. 1. Dr. B. H. Schmidt was asked to take the place of Dr. Barton, who enlisted. Later Drs. Weber, Starbuck, and Glynn were added to the staff. It would indeed be difficult to find words to express the praise due the members of the medical profession who so willingly donated their time and service. They were ever ready to do their bit, even during the trying months of 1918 when the influenza was rampant.

Our first contingent left for Camp Dodge September 5, 1917. The selected men were eager to go; in fact some men whose numbers were deferred begged to go. It was an event in the history of Davenport. Many people were astir, even at that early morning hour, and escorted the boys to the depot. True it was but a handful of men, but it was Davenport's first contingent. We were actually at war! America that day mobilized the nucleus of the great draft army; an army of real fighting men which was destined to clinch the overthrow of autocracy.

September 23, 1917, a larger contingent was sent to Camp Dodge. The boys were given a send-off. Crowds filled the streets as the boys marched to the depot headed by Old Glory and a band. Certainly the martial spirit had taken hold; it was apparent everywhere. Men and women, old and young, in fact everybody felt the thrill of patriotism and were fully conscious of the duties and the responsibilities confronting us in the world's greatest war, and all seemed imbued with the firm determination to do their bit.

Events on the other side of the Atlantic made our government feel that we must do our utmost. More men and more men would be required. The experience of mobilizing the first contingents had suggested many innovations. It was determined that it was but prudent to classify all men registered. Accordingly new forms were prepared, and December 15, 1917, a new set of regulations became effective. The boards, too, were prepared for greater activities. Chief clerks, as-

sistants, and stenographers were employed. Miss Gertrude Laverenz, who had served since the early days of the board, was named chief clerk for Local Board, Division No. 1.

A questionnaire was now mailed to every registrant; this he was required to carefully fill out and return. The questionnaires were rather complicated and in order to help the men in filling them out a legal advisory board was created, the members of which were Judge M. F. Donegan, Charles Grilk, and J. W. Bollinger. These men, assisted by practically the entire legal profession, worked from early morning until late at night helping any registrants who sought their aid. Like the members of the medical profession their services were rendered entirely gratuitously.

Our government appeal agent, A. W. Hamann, too, had his share of the burden. It was his lot to check up classifications from the side of the government and recommend reopening or to appeal any cases which might deserve further reconsideration.

The boards were now indeed busy—everybody was working—the great draft machine had gained its full momentum. We had over two thousand men to classify—each questionnaire had to be studied; doubtful cases had to be investigated, and in many instances men and families had to be called for personal interviews. There were endless problems which required attention; the great problems of industry and labor, the laws of demand and supply, financial and sociological conditions—all had to be studied and given consideration. Besides there were the endless changes in regulations. Registrants, too, were uncertain as to what procedures to follow—in fact the whole system was an innovation. The board was the logical place to get information, consolation, and everything else. There were many amusing and sad incidents. Often we were so busy that it was hard to smile while listening to the airing of a family quarrel, or to stop and give kindly advice to some poor hubby who had just weathered the blows of a rolling pin or the advancements of a belligerent mother-in-law. And yet it was a wonderful opportunity to study human nature; we learned to know our fellow-men as we had never known them before. There was an endless kaleidoscopic array of pathos, of humor, of love and devotion, of hate and jealousy, and every other human attribute found in Pandora's box.

Yet those were our trying days. Our full responsibilities were indeed requisitioned. The boards stood between the law and one hundred million people on one side and the individual on the other. Each was entitled to a full measure of justice and it was our endeavor to give it.

During the winter several contingents were sent to various camps. The calls for artisans were very popular, more men volunteering, as a rule, than could possibly be taken care of. From now on contingents of men left at intervals, the work of classification and examination of the class of 1917 having been completed.

A great task imposed on the boards was the carding of every man as to his vocation. This work however was taken off our hands by a vocational board constituted of principals of the public schools. A. I. Naumann, R. P. Redfield, and John Hornby were the members of the board. These men, with the generous assistance of the teachers of the

various schools, not only lent their able and helping hands in this particular work but upon numerous other occasions rendered invaluable services. It would be most ungrateful to omit mentioning that from time to time students of the High School and students of Brown's Business College, as well as quite a few patriotic ladies and gentlemen donated their assistance, without which it would have been impossible to have accomplished some of the work in the time allotted.

June 5, 1918, another registration was consummated. This gave us 190 new registrants. These men were at once classified and by the middle or end of July were ready to be sent to camp.

July, 1918, was a very busy month. Many calls were now pending. The August 24th registration was already a foregone conclusion and preparations were made accordingly. On July 26, 1918, 276 men were to be sent to Camp Pike. Some days before notices had been sent to the selected men. Inadvertently one notice had not gone out with the morning mail but left the office late in the afternoon. About 7 o'clock that evening the telephone rang and some one in Northwest Davenport complained: "Why is it that I am not called to go? I am a class one man, and I want to go." After assurance that his notice would reach him in the morning, came a cheerful, "thank you."

Davenport may have been slandered at times as to the loyalty of some of its citizens. Men may have had different opinions, different conceptions as to facts, and different ideas as to politics, but we have been gratified to find that with perhaps a very few exceptions every man was or wanted to be true to the flag which floats over the land in which he or his forefathers had chosen to settle, the place which he calls home and from whose golden fields he, directly or indirectly, reaps the harvests which keeps him and his posterity. Never, except perhaps on November 11, 1918, did we feel the spell of real patriotism as on the morning of July 26, 1918, when amidst a pouring rain the 276 boys and the assembled crowd marched to the train, singing as they never sang before to the tune of "Over There."

July 31, 1918, another contingent left for Camp Forrest, practically depleting Class 1 of the class of June 5, 1917.

The August registration gave us forty more registrants. These men were quickly classified and examined. Speed was now imperative. Class 1 would soon be exhausted. Another registration was imminent. The bill when passed required all men between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, to register, excepting those already registered or in the service. Registration took place September 12, 1918, the entire work being again completed in a single day, and practically without expense to the government. Thirty-five hundred and twelve more registrants were now added to our lists, being an increase of 54 per cent over the number of men registered June 5, 1917, and giving us a total of over 6,000 registrants.

The amount of work confronting us was indeed stupendous. Every mail brought fresh orders to speed up. Call after call came for more men. The influenza epidemic was on; calls had to be canceled or suspended; the task of classifying and examining the new registrants was handicapped. Fortunately the government had allotted us a soldier

clerk. Fred Gosch, of this city, having been assigned to our board in this capacity, rendered most valuable services. Notwithstanding all the set-backs our work, as far as the men between the ages of 18 and 36 were concerned, was completed when the whistles blew. November 11, 1918, the armistice was signed and the longed for peace and victory were at last realities. Words would be inadequate to describe the pandemonium which reigned that day. Joy knew no bounds. Never before had the streets of Davenport seen such crowds and such merriment. Everybody was out doing something. Amidst the din and roar our last contingent reported for entrainment. We had anxiously awaited orders canceling the inductions but none came. Not until the men were about to entrain were the schedules canceled. The boys were accordingly at once given a tentative discharge.

Apparently the work of the boards was over. Orders came in quick succession to conclude our work by December 10, 1918. December 9th, however, new work was again outlined which kept the boards in operation. However, final orders were to forward all records to Washington and to close the boards on March 31, 1919.

Looking back over the past year and a half one cannot help being impressed with the results accomplished in such a short period of time. The selective service system has proven its efficiency; yet it was not the system, but the spirit of the nation back of it, which made all things possible. It was love for our country, our ideals, and our flag which prompted us to lavish our treasures and efforts; it was the spirit of true patriotism which united us in our determination to win, and to establish the great principles of freedom and justice which make life worth living not only for us but for all posterity.

Aid for French Orphans

France and Belgium, an inspiration to the United States from the commencement of the war, had the help as well as the admiration of our community whenever their call for succor came across the sea. What was done for the Belgians is told in the Lend-a-Hand and other reports appearing elsewhere in this volume. There was one organization, however, with a distinctive and praiseworthy work—the Committee on Adoption of French Orphans. This committee had ten sub-committees working throughout the state, and expected to continue its work as long as the need existed. At the time a report on the work was asked, it had secured the adoption of 554 orphans. Members of the committee were: Mrs. G. W. French, Chairman; Mrs. J. W. Bollinger, Vice-Chairman; Frank Yetter, Treasurer; Mrs. H. V. Scott, Assistant Treasurer; Misses Katharine Walsh, Elizabeth Putnam, Julia Ryan, and Mesdames Robert C. Ficke, J. R. Harper, Alfred C. Mueller, William T. Waterman, Gordon F. Harkness, Edward K. Putnam, R. J. Clausen, and J. Reed Lane.

Local Exemption Board, Division No. 2

BY THOMAS W. GRIGGS, Secretary

Local Board for Division No. 2 of the city of Davenport was organized July 3, 1917.

Members of the board were Nathaniel French, chairman; Dr. Wm. L. Allen, surgeon, and Thomas W. Griggs, clerk. They had previously served as members of the city registration board.

Under their jurisdiction were the registrants of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards. The total number of men coming under their jurisdiction during the period of the war was 7,471 men, divided into the different classes as follows: Those registered as of June 5, 1917, 2,749. Those registered as of June 5, 1918, 288, and those registered as of September 12, 1918, 4,434.

When the armistice was signed November 11, 1918, there were 2,295 men yet to be classified, all of whom were in the class of September 12, 1918, and who were between the ages of 37 to 45, inclusive. The Local Board for Division No. 2 had therefore classified when the armistice was signed 5,163 men.

In Class No. 1 were 1,679 men. In Class No. 2 were 275 men. In Class No. 3 were 451 men. In Class No. 4 were 1,783 men. In Class No. 5 were 875 men. Cancellation of registration cards by the Adjutant-General of Iowa, by reason of the death of registrants, or on account of errors of registration numbered thirteen.

Local Board for Division No. 2 inducted into service 917 men, not including men who were rejected at camp for physical defects. This does not include 278 men residing in the area of the board who voluntarily enlisted in the army and navy after being registered nor those who enlisted prior to registration.

Thirty-six men of Class No. 1 were reported to the Adjutant-General of the state of Iowa as deserters because of failure to send in questionnaires to report for physical examination or other causes. It is the opinion of the board that only two of these men were willful deserters.

In Class No. 2 there were 116 men whose classification was deferred by the district board for the southern district of Iowa on the ground that they were necessary skilled industrial laborers engaged in necessary industrial enterprises.

Men placed in Class No. 3 because they were supporting dependent, aged, or infirm parents numbered 106.

There were 253 men granted deferred classification in Class No. 3 because they were necessary artificers or workmen in the United States armory or arsenal.

In Class No. 4 there were 1,776 men whose wives or children were mainly dependent on their labor for support.

In Class No. 5 were placed 278 men who were in the military or naval service of the United States.

There were 71 men classified as alien enemies.

There were 232 men who claimed exemption as resident aliens (not alien enemies).

There were 347 men totally and permanently physically or mentally unfit for military service.

In endeavoring to ascertain the number of men who resided under the jurisdiction of Local Board for Division No. 2, who served in the army or navy of the United States, we must take into consideration the great number of men who joined the service before they were required to register. By inquiry we were enabled to find 325 men who were not registered and who enlisted in the army or navy. The soldiers and sailors therefore residing under the jurisdiction of Local Board for Division No. 2 who were inducted or enlisted numbered at least 1,525, which is about six per cent of the total population of this area. About four per cent of the population of the United States served in the army or navy. In other words we believe that fifty per cent more men residing in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards of Davenport responded to the call to the colors than the average locality of the same size throughout the United States.

In closing I take the liberty of quoting the report of personal experiences which we made to the Provost Marshal General of the United States:

"We came into most intimate contact with all classes of people, learned of their trials and tribulations, their fears and hopes, their opinions, prejudices, and feelings, and their histories, sometimes containing faults and crimes carefully concealed from the world. While much was commonplace, there was also much that was sad and pathetic, much that was noble, and also much that was amusing. There was very little that was base or cowardly. The patriotism which displays itself in frothy enthusiasm was the exception, but the quiet, grim patriotism based upon a real regard for country and a sense of duty was the rule. This dominant feeling on the part of the registrants was of the enduring character that lasts to the end, and made the draft a wonderful success.

"The percentage of 'slackers' was very slight, much lower than the general opinion would place it. Where there was one 'slacker' trying to escape service there were a great many registrants entitled to deferred classification who made great sacrifices in order to enter military service. While we often received information, especially by anonymous letters, that certain men were 'slackers' investigation in nearly all cases showed the charges were baseless, and some of the men thus accused had waived deferred classification and had been rejected for physical defects. Taking the draft as a whole our experiences were such as to increase our confidence in the average American as a man and as a patriotic citizen, wholly irrespective of his racial descent."

Local Board for Scott County, Iowa

BY LYNETTE BROWNLIE, Chief Clerk

On the 28th day of June, 1917, the President appointed the members of local boards, who were to operate the machinery of the draft law and raise an army. And on July 4, 1917, this board held its first meeting and became known as the Scott County Local Board.

It consisted of three members—Geo. D. Frye, chairman, R. R. No. 5, Davenport; R. K. Brownlie, secretary, Long Grove; Dr. J. C. Teufel, physician, Buffalo.

The original draft law carried with it no provision for clerical help, and all the detail of preparing the individual papers of 1,932 registrants of the first registration of June 5, 1917, for the Local Board of Scott County was successfully conducted by the patriotic men who donated their time and services cheerfully and willingly until the close of the draft.

The board recalls with great appreciation the efficient work of the registrars of the different townships throughout the county who gave their time and services gratuitously, registering each registrant both in this first and the following registrations.

After a short but efficient service Dr. J. C. Teufel resigned as physician of this board, and Dr. J. D. Blything, Bettendorf, was appointed August 1, 1917. On September 5, 1917, we sent our first contingent of eight men to Camp Dodge, and on September 19, 1917, our second contingent of sixty-seven men to the same camp. A large number of these two drafts nobly volunteered their services. These two groups comprising all the men sent by our board under the first regulations.

A new set of regulations and forms became effective on December 15, 1917, and in accordance with these Rudolph Postel, of Davenport, became chief clerk of the board, and Lynette Brownlie, of Davenport, was appointed clerk to assist in the increased burden which the individual questionnaire and correspondence with each registrant entailed.

After six months of devoted service donated to the work, Dr. J. D. Blything enlisted, and the local board takes great pride in his military record both here and in France. He was succeeded by Dr. J. D. Cantwell, who was appointed February 14, 1918, and served very efficiently for four months, when he also enlisted.

Dr. G. B. Maxwell, of Davenport, was appointed physician June 27, 1918, and served until the end of the draft work. Rudolph Postel severed his connection with the board May 1, 1918, and Lynette Brownlie was appointed chief clerk and served until the draft work was completed and records shipped to Washington.

Henry Jebens was appointed government appeal agent August 3, 1917, and held this position continuously. The registrations of June, August, and September, 1918, brought a need for added help, and Miss

Grace Seaman, of Davenport, was appointed clerk and served until the work was completed.

In compiling our final data a number of interesting statistics were brought out. In the June 5, 1917, registration 1,942 were registered; in June and August, 1918, were added 215, and on September 12, 1918, there were registered 2,384, a grand total of 4,531. Of this total 1,350 were placed in Class No. 1; 620 were sent into the service, leaving us a creditable number ready for service when the armistice was signed. In Classes Nos. 2 and 3 were placed 414 men. The greater portion of these were so classified on agricultural claims.

In Class No. 4 were placed 1,154 married registrants with dependent claims. Class No. 5 brought to our attention one of the most astounding phases of all our draft work, when we found that ten per cent of all our registrants were aliens. Among these some friendly aliens, but a surprising number who claimed exemption on the grounds of their non-citizenship.

After the signing of the armistice all registrants' (over 36 years of age) names were canceled from the classification list. The delinquents were gratifyingly few, and these mostly the result of illiteracy and ignorance.

In addition to these lists we point with pride to some sixty volunteers, residents of our county, who enlisted outside the bounds of our county and state, many of whom have made the supreme sacrifice and now sleep in France.

When the final work of the draft boards in Iowa was being compiled extra clerical help was required to bring the work to completion. Orders came from the Provost Marshal General to the state headquarters at Des Moines to call for assistance on the chief clerks of local boards whose work was completed. It was a matter of some gratification to us that our chief clerk was one among eight in the state of Iowa so selected. On reporting to the state headquarters Captain Bissel, Government Inspector of Draft Records, made the flattering assertion that the three boards in Scott county had made the best record of any boards in the state of Iowa.

Recruiting for the Army

During the war Davenport was the central recruiting point for the eastern third of Iowa, the recruits from forty counties, in many of which were sub-recruiting stations, being sent to Davenport and from here to army posts, most of them going to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. Sometimes these husky young Iowa volunteers came here in large companies, and when word of their coming preceded them, the larger groups were met at the station by a committee of the Council of Defense, with a band, and were entertained until they went on their way.

These volunteers were from other Iowa counties. From Scott county there went into the service about 2,200 men, inducted under the selective service act, and as the records in the County Auditor's office show nearly 4,500 men from the county in the service, some 2,300 must have gone into the army and navy as volunteers. Batteries B and D and the Supply Company account for 500 of these. The others volunteered at various times and places—several as far away as Canada.

As throwing further light on volunteer enlistments in Scott county and Iowa the following letter in answer to an inquiry sent the War Department is worthy of a place here:

WAR DEPARTMENT, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 14, 1919.

Editor of History of War Activities of Scott County, Iowa:

DEAR SIR:—In response to your letter of the 9th inst., in which you requested to be furnished with figures showing the number of men from Scott county, Iowa, who enlisted in the army during the period of hostilities, I have the honor to inform you as follows:

The records of this office show that a total of 410 residents of Scott county, Iowa, were enlisted in the military service as volunteers during the period of hostilities, including 348 residents of the city of Davenport. This figure does not, however, include enlistments in the regular army and the National Guard between April 6 and July 1, 1917, figures by counties not having been compiled during that period and it being now impracticable to compile them. The total number of voluntary enlistments credited to the entire state of Iowa between April 2, 1917, and the time when voluntary enlistments were discontinued amounted to 26,833, of whom 10,441, or nearly 39 per cent, were enlisted between April 2 and July 1, 1917.

Very respectfully,

J. T. KERR.
Adjutant General, in charge of office.

Recruiting for the Navy

The Naval Recruiting Station at Davenport was a busy place all through the war, and inquiry of Lieut. Geo. E. Ketterer, Recruiting Officer in charge of the main station at Des Moines, brings word that enlistments here were most gratifying in number. In the course of the letter he says:

U. S. NAVY RECRUITING STATION,
OLD POSTOFFICE BUILDING,
DES MOINES, IOWA, March 27, 1919.

Editor of History of War Activities of Scott County, Iowa:

In reply to yours of March 17th, I am enclosing herewith table showing enlistments and enrollments at the Des Moines main station and the various sub-stations during the war, in which you will see that Davenport was second of the sub-stations in the state, and I am of the opinion that it would have been the leading station had it not been for the short distance to Chicago and Great Lakes, as a great many recruits took advantage of the training station at Great Lakes for the purpose of enlisting and getting into the service as soon as possible.

Of course, Des Moines takes a big lead for the reason that all enlistments coming from various parts of the state direct to Des Moines are credited to Des Moines regardless of what counties they came from, and the enlistments and enrollments credited to the various sub-stations are those that applied in person at the respective sub-stations.

A history is now being compiled at Great Lakes of the war activities and the results of different recruiting stations, and I was informed while in Chicago by one of the men in charge of the work, that per capita, Iowa is leading the entire United States in the number of enlistments and enrollments.

The station at Davenport during the war was in charge of Chief Master at Arms James M. Sullivan, now deceased, and he was ably assisted in all his activities by I. Deutsch, of the Deutsch Advertising System, who was very active at all times in assisting the Naval Recruiting Station.

The success of recruiting is not by any means due to the navy recruiting force but the great assistance given by the daily papers of the state as well as the weekly publications and the hearty co-operation from all organizations in the various cities, made it possible to make such a wonderful record for this state.

Yours very truly,

GEO. E. KETTERER,
Lieut. U. S. N. R. F., Recruiting Officer.

Enlistments and enrollments as reported by Lieut. Ketterer, April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918:

Station	Enrollments	Enlistments	Total
Des Moines	1,959	2,235	4,194
Burlington	144	219	363
Cedar Rapids	231	449	680
Davenport	196	353	549
Dubuque	134	15	149
Ft. Dodge	183	276	459
Mason City	151	162	313
Red Oak	132	100	232
Waterloo	146	309	455
Totals	3,276	4,118	7,394

The American Red Cross

Scott County Chapter

BY CLARENCE M. COCHRANE, Secretary

The aged governor of one of the stricken and battered French provinces not long ago stated that, though France had long known of America's greatness, it remained for the American Red Cross in this war to reveal America's heart. The Scott County Chapter of the Red Cross is but a small unit of that wonderful organization, yet the truth of the remark is better realized when one contemplates the spirit of sacrifice and patriotism which has pervaded the work of the Red Cross in this community. It is a glorious record upon the pages of local history. No words can pay adequate tribute to the loyalty, determination, and splendid efforts of thousands upon thousands of the women of this county, the children who did their bit through the Junior Red Cross, and the men who gave their counsel and their financial support.

While the local chapter was officially designated as the "Davenport Chapter," its jurisdiction extended throughout all of Scott county, and a big part of its support came from the people of the rural districts.

This review necessarily must be a limited one, but some idea of the results obtained by the local chapter during the war may be gathered from the following facts:

Within ten days after the United States entered the war, April 6, 1917, the chapter was organized, officers and directors elected, committees appointed, auxiliaries perfected, and in a short time the work was well under way. Officers and committee chairmen were:

Chairman—Charles Grilk.

Vice-Chairman—Mrs. E. C. Roberts.

Secretary—C. M. Cochrane.

Assistant Secretary—Anna Garstang.

Treasurer—Charles Shuler.

Assistant Treasurer—Louis G. Bein.

Surgical Dressings—Mrs. J. Reed Lane.

Knitting—Mrs. Elizabeth Birdsall.

Garments—Mrs. Walter Chambers.

Home Service—Mrs. C. A. Ficke.

Canteen—Mrs. Dick R. Lane.

Junior—Mrs. Julius Ficke and Mrs. A. O. Sheriff.

Motor Corps—Miss Alice French.

Registration and Personnel—Miss Anna Garstang.

Emergency Relief—J. L. Hecht.

Membership—Dr. Raymond E. Peck.

Finance—Joe R. Lane.

County Branches—Mrs. Brett M. Cobb.

The first efforts were directed toward a campaign for membership. Previous to our entrance into the war there were probably not a dozen members of the Red Cross in the county—in fact the total membership in the whole United States had been less than 50,000. A short local campaign resulted in applications for 4,748 new memberships; at the time of the first Christmas roll call, in December, 1917, more than 21,000 people either renewed their memberships or joined the organization as new members. The armistice came before another Christmas campaign, but in December, 1918, a total of more than 14,000 people joined once more and constitute the present strength of the chapter.

Within a few weeks of the organization, suitable rooms were turned over by the Davenport Commercial Club for the active workers; branches were at work in the county; additional rooms were soon donated by the Putnam estate; classes in instruction were being held and the workers were ready to begin their task. The following departments made up the complete organization: Surgical Dressings, Knitting, Garments, Educational Classes, Home Service Section, Canteen Work, Junior Red Cross, Motor Corps, Registration Department, Membership, Finance, Bureau of Communication, Emergency Relief, Bureau of Personnel, and Bureau of Conservation.

County branches were established at the following points: Big Rock, Fairview, Long Grove, Lincoln Township, Le Claire, Maysville, McCausland, Pleasant Valley, Princeton, Rockingham, Walcott, Blue Grass (town), Blue Grass rural routes, Bettendorf, Buffalo, Eldridge, Dixon, Donahue, and New Liberty.

Other units were perfected at all the public and parochial schools, the churches, in clubs, small groups, social gatherings, and other organizations in the city of Davenport. They were so numerous that the limits of this article will not permit a list of them, but they are a part of the permanent records of the society and incorporated into its own reports.

The Surgical Dressings department completed a total of 420,620 articles and delivered them to central headquarters at Chicago, the Rock Island Arsenal, and the Emergency Hospital in Davenport. The Knitting department reports a total of 23,079 knitted articles made and properly delivered. A total of 13,865 hospital and refugee garments was turned in by the Garment department.

These articles were the products of women's hands, and by the same token infinitely more precious than could have been the output of factories or machines. Going into the operating rooms of hospitals, to homeless or needy refugees, and carrying comfort to the American boys in the field, they conveyed a message of love from the women of this community entirely distinct from the great money value attaching to their handiwork.

The children of the city and rural schools furnished 6,214 articles of wearing apparel, pillows, quilts, comforters, etc., besides large quantities of other material, such as bedside tables made by boys of the Manual Training Schools, scrap books, etc.

The Canteen Committee of the local chapter worked jointly with the committee from Rock Island, meeting the troop trains in that city

where the stops were usually made. The real activities of this department began in the winter of 1918, after the signing of the armistice and the movement of troops westward; they are still carrying on and will be busy for some time to come. Up to July 1, 1919, a total of 65,479 men had been served with thousands of sandwiches, packages of chewing gum, and cigarettes, crackerjack, chocolate, etc.

The Home Service section of the chapter established its headquarters and began the work of caring for the families of soldiers and sailors, loaning funds until the proper allowances could be secured from the government, if necessary giving outright financial assistance, securing free medical aid from the local physicians, surgeons, and dentists when required, and in short performing a thousand duties which had a great deal to do with keeping up the morale of the men who had entered the service. The efforts of this department did not stop with the end of hostilities; it is still doing a tremendous amount of good work, and its activities will not cease until all the men who went away to war have returned and are once more established in civil pursuits.

That the benefits of the Red Cross are not always confined to the field of battle and military hospitals was amply demonstrated during the influenza epidemic which swept over this community last fall and winter, and through the quick action of the Emergency Relief Committee, working in conjunction with the medical authorities at the Rock Island Arsenal, the local situation was met promptly and it is certain that fatalities from the dread disease were kept down to a minimum through the efforts of the general committee in charge. The Red Cross instituted, managed, and paid for the Emergency Hospital, organized and fully equipped it to meet the demands required of it. A great service was performed, and hundreds of patients were given the best of care and attention. The work of this institution brought from the Commandant at the Arsenal a personal letter of the highest commendation. With almost 14,000 men employed at the Arsenal and living in the Tri-Cities, the Commandant stated: "The fact that we have suffered practically no interference in our work on account of this epidemic is due entirely to the efforts of your committee and the health officers of the three cities."

The Emergency Relief Committee received the hearty and willing co-operation of the Motor Corps section of the Red Cross Chapter, which responded energetically to every call made upon it. The Motor Corps in fact was always ready for any call from any other department of the chapter; its services were invaluable and its accomplishments worthy of the highest praise.

The Bureau of Personnel was in operation but a short time before its activities were stopped by the national headquarters, immediately after the signing of the armistice; its work had to do with the recruiting of young women for overseas duties, including canteen work, hospital services, and clerical positions. Ten applications were received by this chapter, and a complete file was sent in for each applicant, one being accepted for active duty. The Bureau of Conservation had charge of various drives for the collection of clothing for

Belgian refugees, nut-shells for use in manufacturing gas masks, metals for various war purposes, and other objects.

Financially, the local chapter of the Red Cross was organized and carried on in the soundest and most substantial manner. Under the regulations of the national society, a portion of the membership dues were retained for chapter use, and the balance forwarded to headquarters in Washington and later in Chicago for the central division. Donations, proceeds of benefits, etc., poured into the treasury from innumerable sources. As the expenses of the chapter for materials and supplies increased, it was decided to start a system of monthly cash pledges for the maintenance of the organization, and an average of \$2,500 monthly came from this source alone up to the time it was discontinued, December 1, 1918. In the two War Fund campaigns 25 per cent of the contributions were retained by the chapter and the remainder sent to the War Council at Washington. One item of more than \$12,000 was received as net proceeds of the Red Cross County Fair, given in August, 1918, at Forest Park in one day, when more than 13,000 people were in attendance. The following statement shows in detail the receipts under five general heads, and the total of disbursements and the cash on hand April 1, 1919, covering approximately two years of time. A monthly report has been made up and forwarded to the central division office, and the American Red Cross is thus able to keep in touch with its chapters throughout the nation.

Received from memberships.....	\$ 42,191.15
Received from donations, etc.....	50,306.23
Received from monthly pledges.....	30,038.75
Received from one-fourth of War Fund.....	15,095.08
Received from County Fair.....	12,617.06
	<hr/>
	\$150,158.27
Disbursed	111,831.20
	<hr/>
Balance April 1, 1919.....	\$ 38,327.07

Total contributions received in the county for the first War Fund were \$31,000 and in the second War Fund, \$61,932. The 25 per cent returned out of the first fund did not go into the ordinary chapter receipts, but was administered as a separate fund.

This report can best be concluded by a quotation from Henry P. Davison, the chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, in his annual message to the people of the United States last October:

"The American Red Cross has become not so much an organization as a great movement, seeking to embody in organized form the spirit of service, the spirit of sacrifice—in short, all that is best and highest in the ideals and aspirations of our country. Indeed we cannot but believe that this wonderful spirit, which service in and for the Red Cross has evoked in this war, is destined to become in our national life an element of permanent value."

Let it be so in Davenport and Scott County, Iowa.

The Home Service Section American Red Cross

By MRS. C. A. FICKE, Chairman

The Home Service Section of the Civilian Relief of the Davenport Red Cross has now been actively at work for over eighteen months.

How great a help it has been during that time to hundreds of men in the service and their families, the public will perhaps never fully realize.

With its officers, members, and assistants pledged to secrecy, all those whose husbands, sons, brothers, or sweethearts were in the service felt free to come to the Home Service with their troubles, knowing that they could do so in confidence.

It was not until after the other departments of the Davenport Chapter of the Red Cross had been fully organized that the Home Service was established.

Its officers and members as originally appointed were Mrs. C. A. Ficke, Chairman; Mrs. Lillian Moore, Secretary; Mrs. J. J. Richardson, Mrs. Nathaniel French, and Messrs. Charles Shuler, Charles Grilk, and William Heuer.

After a few months Mrs. George White succeeded Mrs. Moore as Secretary. Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. French retired as members after six months of most efficient service.

In its ever-increasing work the Home Service had the able assistance of Mrs. Cora M. Compton, Miss Helen Seiffert, Miss Marie Lorenzen, Mrs. Thomas Sharon, Mrs. Charles J. Johnson, Mrs. Arthur D. Ficke, and Miss Cossette Jones in the office, and these women also acted as friendly visitors together with Miss Elizabeth Putnam, Mrs. W. H. Adyette, Mrs. J. H. Buck, Mrs. C. R. Baker, Miss Mina Collins, Mrs. Anna Vannier, Mrs. J. W. Cooper, Mrs. Ernst Wilckens, Miss Alice Croul, Mrs. Fred Crouch, Mrs. C. T. Darling, Miss Margaret Durnin, Mrs. H. L. Huebotter, Miss Anna Haller, Mrs. O. J. Hickey, Miss Louise Henigbaum, Miss Auguste Pasche, Mrs. W. G. Smith, Mrs. L. B. Somerby, and Miss Jennie Teele.

A Home Service chairman in each of the nineteen branches in the townships and smaller towns of the county co-operated with the Home Service Office in Davenport in investigating cases.

It need scarcely be stated that all the officers, members, and assistants gave their services free.

In the beginning the Home Service had its headquarters at the rooms of the Ladies Industrial Relief Society. Later they were moved to the rooms of the Davenport Commercial Club, and finally when its work assumed large proportions, and there was need for greater privacy, the Home Service accepted the offer of an office, rent free, at No. 226½ West Third street.

During most of the time the office hours of the Home Service were from 9 until 12 o'clock daily, except on Sundays and holidays. The afternoons were devoted by its officers and members to visits to the families of the men in the service. Lately, however, when work greatly increased, the headquarters were kept open all day, and during rush hours all the women members and a number of the assistants were in attendance.

The services rendered by the Home Service were of many kinds. The work was highly confidential, and much of it required great tact.

While this branch of the Red Cross originally intended to limit its work to the care of dependent families of soldiers and sailors, it soon found it necessary to extend its activities far beyond these limits.

At first neither the men in the service nor their dependents came to the Home Service for advice or help. To the contrary, advice and help were thrust upon them.

The men from Scott county who had enlisted or had been drafted were appealed to in person or by letter or circulars to take out the insurance for the protection of their dependents, which the government was wisely offering.

This appeal was followed up by another appeal to the dependents of these men, urging them to plead with their husbands, fathers, and sons in the service to avail themselves of this insurance. Had these appeals not been heeded some families in Scott county would now doubtless suffer want.

In the spring of 1918 there came another difficult task. The War Risk Insurance Bureau had fallen down lamentably on its promise to send to dependents promptly the allotments taken from the pay of the men in the service plus the allowance to be added by the government. In this emergency the Home Service was appealed to, and when, in many cases, correspondence extending over months failed to bring the promised allotments and allowances so unjustly withheld, the Home Service advanced to these dependents the funds necessary to bridge them over.

The Home Service was prepared for and endeavored to meet all other emergencies. It kept in touch with the families of the men in the service through friendly visits. From all the physicians and dentists of the city it secured promises to donate their services to these families. From the hospitals it secured for them reduced rates. In behalf of these families innumerable letters were written to the United States War Risk Insurance Bureau, to the Red Cross headquarters, to officers and privates in various cantonments and abroad. It secured marriage certificates, birth records, affidavits, and other evidence required to establish claims upon the government. For the families of some soldiers it found better homes. For the children of some soldiers it secured better school advantages. For many dependents of soldiers it found employment. It assisted at marriages, welcomed babies, and took charge and met the expenses of funerals. When men had requested furloughs, it was asked by wire to investigate and to confirm the truth of the grounds given in the requests for furloughs. It assisted men in securing the compensation due them from the govern-

ment. It urged soldiers whose health had become impaired to avail themselves of, and assisted them in obtaining the free treatment offered them by the government to restore them to health, and it urged those who were discharged as disabled to avail themselves of, and assisted them in obtaining the vocational training offered them by the government. There was no limit to its good offices.

When the heartrending casualty lists made their appearance, it sought out the families of those whose names appeared in these lists, and tendered them aid and comfort.

Early in 1919 Congress voted honorably discharged soldiers and sailors an extra allowance of \$60.00. Immediately the Home Service wired for instructions, and within ten days it had had the privilege of assisting nearly one thousand discharged soldiers and sailors in securing this allowance.

The Home Service gives its services free. Its work is far from being finished. This work is more likely to increase than to decrease in volume. As long as work remains to be done the Home Service will be prepared to do it.

Financing the War

The Liberty Loans

By A. F. DAWSON, County Chairman

From the time the government made its first call upon our citizens to buy their share of Liberty Bonds for the conduct of the war, down to the last call for the Victory Loan, the people of Davenport and Scott county responded in full measure to each request, and in every one of the five loans oversubscribed their quota. Scott county's subscriptions to the five issues reached the splendid total of \$22,000,000.

When the first call came in May, 1917—thirty days after the declaration of war against Germany—it found Davenport, like every other city in the United States, without an organization for carrying forward speedily and efficiently the task of selling millions of government securities to the people. Scott county was asked to subscribe \$1,500,000 to the first Liberty Loan, and subscriptions closed June 15th. There was only about thirty days in which to conduct the necessary campaign of education, bring together an organization, and do the soliciting.

The first step was taken by the Davenport Clearing House Association, which designated a Liberty Loan Committee with A. F. Dawson, chairman, and empowered it to take whatever action was required. Active publicity work began at once, and every bank in Davenport invited subscriptions to the loan. Thirty thousand folders were printed and distributed setting forth the merits of the loan and explaining how to purchase the bonds. To encourage their sale the banks agreed to loan to purchasers at one per cent below the going rate, and to encourage the sale of bonds in small denominations a plan was offered under which bonds could be purchased on small weekly payments.

A call was issued for volunteer solicitors, and at a meeting held at the Davenport Commercial Club June 4th, eighty men enrolled for the work of making a canvass of the city for the sale of bonds. The city was divided into districts, and the solicitors worked in pairs. The first day's work brought in \$50,200 in sales. On the second day, when Davenport was registering her young men for military service under the selective service act, the solicitors brought in \$102,800 in subscriptions. When the campaign closed June 15th Scott county's response totaled \$1,542,600. Of this amount all but \$30,000 had been subscribed in the city of Davenport.

Second Liberty Loan

The experience gained in the first loan campaign made clear the necessity of perfecting an organization which would make a house-to-house canvass for subscriptions in both the city and county. The lack of committees to reach the rural population was particularly felt, and many weeks before the second Liberty Loan was announced much attention was devoted to the details of constructing an organization

that would be able to distribute the succeeding issues of bonds equitably and fairly among all the people.

The second Liberty Loan was offered for popular subscription between October 1 and October 27, 1917, but about the middle of September active efforts began that resulted in the Scott County Liberty Loan organization, which made such an unusual record in this and succeeding loans.

The work of organizing the townships of the county required most energetic work. After selecting a chairman for each township, the county chairman called a meeting and but three of the fifteen townships responded. An organization committee was selected, with E. P. Adler at its head, and every township in the county was visited by Chairman Dawson, Mr. Adler, and J. Reed Lane. At least one, and in many instances two organization meetings were held in each township, and committees were brought together who pledged themselves to raise the quota which would be assigned to their district.

In Davenport twenty-five team captains were selected to make a thorough canvass of the city. They were C. M. Littleton, C. M. Cochran, L. J. Dougherty, Joseph Deutsch, Charles Grilk, Leon H. Hass, William Heuer, H. J. McFarland, Harry Faerber, I. Petersberger, H. K. Spencer, F. D. Throop, George White, F. B. Yetter, E. L. Goff, L. M. B. Morrissey, S. E. Greenebaum, John H. Ruhl, A. J. Faerber, Fred Henigbaum, Woodworth Clum, Chris. Heuck, Geo. W. Cannon, Erwin Holbrook, and W. T. Cotter. Each captain selected ten men as active team workers, making a city organization of 275 men.

When the announcement was received from the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago that Scott county had been assigned a maximum quota of \$5,094,250 there was a general feeling that this goal could not be reached. It is true that the normal quota for Scott county was only slightly more than \$3,000,000, but the organization decided to ignore this lesser figure and set forever at rest any lurking doubt as to the loyalty and patriotism of the people of the county.

The quota allotted to the entire county was divided among the townships and the city of Davenport in proportion to their resources. On this basis Davenport was to raise \$4,195,250 and the county outside \$899,000.

The tremendous task of raising this large sum of money was begun with an enthusiasm and determination which made success inevitable. The entire city organization met at luncheon at the Blackhawk Hotel October 16th for final instructions, and before leaving they pledged themselves to sell the city's full quota.

For the next nine days this organization made the most intensive drive the city had ever known. Daily meetings of the organization were held at which reports were submitted, and enthusiasm mounted higher and higher at each successive meeting, as the total of subscriptions climbed steadily upward. The climax was reached at the final luncheon meeting October 27th, when both the city and county were carried far "over the top," with a total subscription of \$5,652,700. This was more than half a million in excess of the maximum quota, and was

185 per cent of the normal quota. The total number of bond buyers was 12,614, or the equivalent of a bond to every family.

This splendid total was raised as follows:

Reported by city teams.....	\$2,533,250
Reported by banks.....	1,063,250
Subscribed by patriotic syndicate.....	1,000,000
Reported by township teams.....	956,200
Reported by Boy Scouts.....	100,000

The syndicate above referred to comprised twenty of the leading citizens of Davenport, headed by Joe R. Lane, and entered a subscription for a block of one million dollars of bonds. Another of the outstanding features of this remarkable campaign was the sale of almost a million dollars of bonds to the farmers—one of the very few instances in the whole country in which the farmers of a single county subscribed so liberally. This was accomplished through a complete canvass of each township by local committees under the directions of the following township chairmen: F. C. Keppy, Dr. W. I. Vanderveer, C. F. Emler, Rudolph Schroeder, F. C. Ringey, Charles Otto, Grover Meyer, F. C. Michael, P. J. Thede, Adolph P. Arp, Z. G. Suiter, M. H. Calderwood, H. O. Brownlie, Carl S. Finne, G. A. Moffat, and William Hanne.

Third Liberty Loan

The sale of the bonds of the third Liberty Loan opened April 6, 1918, the anniversary of our entry into the war, and closed May 4th. Three billion dollars of bonds were offered, and Secretary McAdoo announced that oversubscriptions would be accepted. Of this loan Scott county was invited to subscribe \$4,206,150. She responded again with an oversubscription and bought \$4,940,750, or 117 per cent of her quota.

As early as the middle of March the work of tuning up the organization for this drive was begun. Certain weak spots which the previous loan had disclosed were strengthened. Frank B. Yetter became vice-chairman for townships, and there was a marked improvement in sentiment and in response from the country districts. The fixed purpose in the third loan was to request every citizen to buy bonds in proportion to his financial resources. To carry out this purpose a property valuation card was filled out from the assessors' books for every taxpayer in the county, setting forth his holdings in real estate and personal property, and showing his net worth. From the total assessed valuation and the total quota it was a simple matter to figure out the percentage which each person should buy. With this information carefully worked out, the solicitor was able to inform the prospective buyer the amount he was expected to take. By the use of pink and yellow cards, reports were to be made on each person who failed to take his fair share of bonds, and these were closely checked up by special committees. This system of report cards had been used in Scott county in the second loan, and was adopted by the government for use in the third and subsequent loans.

The drive in Davenport started April 9th, following a dinner meeting of the entire organization the evening previous, which was marked by

most patriotic ardor and zeal. The campaign proceeded with a rush; nearly one-third of the city's quota was subscribed the first day. When the fourth noon-day luncheon was held on the 16th, the reports totaled a sum \$440,800 in excess of the county's quota. The remaining days before the official close of the campaign brought in many additional subscriptions, and when the final figures were made it was found that the country had taken \$1,228,950 and the city \$3,720,900. Included in this latter figure were subscriptions amounting to \$340,000 from workers at the Rock Island Arsenal residing in Davenport.

The splendid response which all classes of people had made to this loan was reflected in the fact that the total number of buyers was 27,172, or 45 per cent of the population. The government had invited subscriptions on the basis of \$70 per capita; Scott county had responded with \$82.35. For the third time Scott county had won the honor flag for oversubscribing its quota. It was done in this loan in six days, as against ten days in the second.

Fourth Liberty Loan

The fourth call by the federal government for funds came in September, 1918, and subscriptions were to be opened on the 28th and close October 19th. Scott county's share of this loan was fixed at \$4,414,800. Of this amount Davenport was assigned a quota of \$3,164,150, and the townships were asked to take \$1,250,650.

Three weeks before the day set by the government for opening the drive the Scott county organization began the preliminary work of preparation. Again the executive committee visited every township in the county and discussed with the chairmen and team workers plans for "putting over" the loan with greater speed and efficiency than ever before.

Two new features were adopted for this campaign—the "Register and Summon" plan for taking subscriptions in the townships, and the Liberty Loan Court for the purpose of considering and passing on the delinquents who were reported on the pink and yellow cards. This court was composed of twelve fair-minded citizens, selected by the Liberty Loan organization and the Council of National Defense. A. J. Faerber was chosen to preside over this court, and it was announced that there would be no second solicitation in this drive. People who refused to do their just share would be summoned before this body and their cases heard. The court sat at No. 210 Brady street, and the results attained through its labors amply justified its creation.

The organization decided that in the townships of the county the citizens should be summoned to a central place on a given day to subscribe their fair share of the loan. Saturday, September 28th—the opening day of the loan—was selected as the day for this, and a letter was sent to every citizen requesting and directing him to call at his registration place between the hours of 8 a. m. and 9 p. m. to take his full share of the loan. The success of this plan exceeded all expectations. The townships' quota of the loan was oversubscribed in a single day, and when the final figures were added up it was found that the

county precincts had subscribed \$1,425,150, or \$175,000 more than their quota, and every town and township in the county had won an honor flag.

The city organization also laid down a program for speeding up the work. The get-together meeting was held Thursday evening, the 26th, and the drive was launched with an enthusiasm which exceeded all previous gatherings of these workers. The team workers started out on Friday morning, and at the first luncheon on Saturday noon the reports showed that two-thirds of the city allotment had been sold. The following day was designated as "stay-at-home Sunday," and the people in the residence district were urged to remain at home until the Liberty Loan solicitors had called for their subscriptions. Monday's reports showed that less than \$200,000 was necessary to put the county "over the top" again. The campaign closed Wednesday noon, five days having been sufficient to complete the task in this loan.

The record which Scott county made in the fourth Liberty Loan not only surpassed its record in any of the previous campaigns, but was almost without a parallel in any city of the country. The total subscriptions amounted to \$6,222,150, or 141 per cent of quota. The number of subscribers reached the splendid total of 29,809. The county had actually obtained one subscription for every 2.05 persons, which out-distanced the records of all the larger cities of the country. Cleveland made a sale to each 2.17 of its citizens; Buffalo, 2.31; Chicago, 2.42; Pittsburgh, 2.75, and Detroit, 2.96. Scott county subscribed \$103.70 per capita, and the average size subscription was \$209.

It is worthy of note that the government was not called upon in any of the four loans to defray any part of the expense of the campaign in this county. The patriotic citizens of the county furnished the funds for this purpose, and in the four loans the local expenditures had been many thousands of dollars.

Fifth Victory Loan

When the fifth, or Victory Loan, was announced for April 21, 1919, serious doubts were expressed as to its success. The war had been won, and there was a general letting down of the tense patriotism of the past two years. But when the time came to go out and get Scott county's quota of \$3,311,100, the war-time spirit manifested itself throughout the entire Scott County Liberty Loan organization, and the job was done in less time than ever before.

The townships decided again to register and summon their people on Saturday, April 19th. The city teams started out to cover the city of Davenport on Friday, the 18th. At noon on Monday, April 21st—the opening day of the campaign throughout the nation—the sales reported at the organization luncheon carried the county proudly "over the top" for the fifth time. In this drive the job had been finished in three and one-half days, including Sunday.

Complete figures for the Victory Loan give Scott county \$3,936,850 in subscriptions from 16,461 subscribers. Our quota was oversubscribed 19 per cent.

In the five loans the government asked Scott county for sixteen and a quarter millions of dollars. Scott county's response was twenty-two millions of dollars. Here is the record:

	Quota	Subscribed	Subscribers
First loan	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,522,500	4,800
Second loan	3,056,550	5,652,700	12,614
Third loan	4,206,150	4,940,750	27,172
Fourth loan	4,414,800	6,222,150	29,809
Fifth loan	3,311,100	3,936,850	16,461
Total.....	\$16,238,600	\$22,274,950	90,856

Scott County Liberty Loan Organization (Fourth Loan)

For the purpose of completing this record the organization for selling the Liberty Bonds, and membership of the teams, for one of the loans is appended, the fourth loan being selected as a representative one:

Chairman—A. F. Dawson.

Vice-Chairman for City—E. P. Adler.

Vice-Chairman for Townships—F. B. Yetter.

Vice-Chairman for Women—Mrs. D. N. Burrows.

Executive Committee—A. F. Dawson, E. P. Adler, L. J. Dougherty, H. K. Spencer, F. B. Yetter, F. D. Throop, Joseph Deutsch, H. P. Oetzmann.

Clearing House Committee—Otto Hill, Chairman; William Heuer, Gus Stueben, Ed. Kaufmann, F. B. Yetter, Ed. Dougherty, A. F. Dawson, H. P. Oetzmann, Otto Eckhardt.

Committee on Ledges and Associations—Fred Wernentin, Chairman; F. L. Ray, Ross W. Beede, F. E. Wettstein, A. E. Ballow.

Committee on Churches—R. H. Harned, Chairman; A. G. Bush, E. P. Adler, Louis G. Knocke, J. Clark Hall.

Publicity Committee—F. D. Throop, Chairman; J. C. McCarthy.

Four-Minute Men—Geo. W. Scott, Chairman.

Comptroller—H. C. Oetzmann.

CITY TEAMS

No. 1—C. M. Littleton, captain; F. M. Goddard, lieutenant; A. C. Feddersen, Wm. Carstens, C. E. Adams, H. E. Weeks, Howard Power, Carl Schlegel, Fred Finch, George Jahns, Hugo Moeller, Albert Block, Dr. J. S. Weber, J. B. Hostetter, Robert Klauer, W. J. Duppert, J. L. Miclot, Jess Andre, A. Wagner, W. G. Wilkins, J. L. Goddard.

No. 2—C. M. Cochrane, captain; R. J. Clausen, lieutenant; H. L. Williams, Fred Wyman, E. C. Roberts, C. D. Hayward, W. A. Hutton, L. A. Le Claire, Jr., Charles Duncan, F. S. Phoenix, W. J. Henigbaum, K. Spelletich, F. J. McCullough, A. T. Blakemore, Ed. Berger.

No. 3—L. J. Dougherty, captain; P. F. McCarthy, lieutenant; T. J. Walsh, H. C. Kahl, M. L. Parker, Wm. H. Korn, F. A. Cooper, J. W. Bettendorf, Verner Hayward, Geo. S. Dempsey, T. F. Halligan, Wm. Voss, R. R. Englehart, George Booras, N. J. Sirpis, Frank H. Perry, Louis Hanssen, T. J. O'Brien.

No. 4—Joseph Deutsch, captain; Otto Hill, lieutenant; M. Rosenthal, Chas. Hanssen, E. H. Ryan, Smith Blackman, Wm. Pohlmann, H. Scharff, S. Griffen Ball, Louis Livingston, Ira R. Tabor, Wm. Gruenwald, Alexander Warnecke, William Ley, Walter Schmidt.

No. 5—Charles Grilk, captain; L. E. Knocke, lieutenant; W. L. Mason, T. C. Miller, S. W. Sanford, A. E. Littig, J. W. Underwood, Henry W. Von Maur, J. G. Finney, Glenn Phelps, Charles Alford, J. C. Pederson, Dr. John L. Hutchinson, W. E. Lattin, A. G. Sampson.

No. 6—Leon H. Hass, captain; Leon Nebergall, lieutenant; E. J. Bettendorf, Fred Hinrichsen, John A. Ross, H. R. Lafferty, O. G. Nobis, B. N. Richardson, C. B. Schmidt, C. H. Ploehn, Ray Bawden, W. E. Zuill, W. O. Kruse, Hugo Simon, W. C. Gehrman.

No. 7—William Heuer, captain; W. T. Waterman, lieutenant; E. M. White, Hugo Stahl, J. C. Hall, J. Gundaker, Seth Temple, J. B. Richardson, H. T. Proestler, Blair Phillips, H. E. Littig, I. E. Dierdorf, Abe Powelankey, J. J. Brus, L. J. Yaggy, E. J. Anderson, N. J. Hilbish, W. H. Gehrman.

No. 8—Harry J. McFarland, captain; James J. Lamb, lieutenant; H. B. Jones, Guy D. Doud, M. J. DeLacy, D. H. Snoke, Ira Miller, Thos. Dougherty, Rev. C. J. Donahoe, H. J. Toher, Abe Waxenberg, E. M. Coleman, John P. Weir, John J. Brandt, A. E. Goettsch, W. H. Holliday, Frank W. Elliott, E. B. McCulloch, Francis C. Harrison.

No. 9—M. E. Ochs, captain; Con. Severin, lieutenant; Ernest Rodewig, Ross Lee, J. E. Burmeister, Charles Thias, E. Rohwedder, J. M. Sherier, J. S. Tyler, Charles Hinkleman, I. W. Simons, Oswald Becker, H. R. Bertuleit, M. Landauer, Art McMann, Harry Lane.

No. 10—Isaac Petersberger, captain; Phil Kahles, lieutenant; P. N. Jacobsen, B. M. Abrahams, Victor Martin, C. C. McIntyre, Herman Staack, Wm. Burrmann, George W. Noth, Ed. Tallmon, Walter Schick, S. A. Salter.

No. 11—Harry K. Spencer, captain; L. G. DeArmand, lieutenant; J. E. Drysdale, Paul Lagomarcino, L. M. Marks, A. W. Fox, A. W. Liddle, C. M. Chubb, Arno L. Petersen, A. J. Ruffell, John A. Feeney.

No. 12—Wm. L. Mueller, captain; Cable Von Maur, lieutenant; Harry V. Scott, Isaac Deutsch, Ralph W. Cram, Maurice A. Hemsing, W. J. Doyle, Paul Johnston, Dr. G. F. Harkness, Isaac U. Sears, G. S. Johnson, Dr. Will F. Hunt, A. L. Lagomarcino, O. W. Davis, Ben C. Mueller, James Von Maur, Dean Fortman, Ed. Bein.

No. 13—George White, captain; Ed. Dougherty, lieutenant; Jules Kerker, Dr. Raymond E. Peck, Frank Johnson, John Ploehn, Andrew Neilsen, William Heesch, Dr. C. L. Leigh, Ed. Krouse, Dr. H. L. Letts, Erwin Swindell, E. A. Shaw, D. G. Fisher, F. A. Munger, Sam Rose, R. J. Allison, H. L. Swan.

No. 14—Frank F. Betty, captain; Louis G. Bein, lieutenant; Walter Balluff, Carl LeBuhn, Ross Beede, W. M. Chamberlin, Bert Frahm, R. C. Ficke, John Hynes, Wm. Hetzel, W. B. Stark, Fred Wernentin, L. E. Chute.

No. 15—Alfred C. Mueller, captain; Geo. W. Cable, Jr., lieutenant; Charles Crowe, B. J. Denman, E. L. Goff, R. H. Harned, Bob Kramer, Carl Lambach, P. W. McManus, Jr., Morgan Reimers, Oswald Schmidt, H. A. Soverhill, Frank Stahmer, Charles Stelk, R. A. Thomson, J. J. Kinnavey, John M. Malloy.

No. 16—L. M. B. Morrissey, captain; Dave Neustadt, lieutenant; J. W. Higgenbotham, Eugene Walsh, Eugene Halligan, P. M. Sadler, Harry Betty, E. J. Carroll, Richard McCabe, E. W. Irwin, H. T. Bates, B. Z. Shank, Fred J. Bode, Dr. A. P. Donohoe, Rabbi J. Mark.

No. 17—S. E. Greenebaum, captain; W. L. Purcell, lieutenant; Nelson R. McClelland, Chas. M. Sessions, Harry J. Frank, Thos. L. Sharon, Chris. G. Behrens, Oscar M. Staby, W. G. Kellenberger, Charles A. Keeler, Thos. H. McGowan, Julius J. Ochs.

No. 18—John Ruhl, captain; Alphonse Arnold, lieutenant; Hugo Braunlich, Louis Eckhardt, Dr. J. W. Watzek, Jerry Ryan, A. G. Bush, Chas. McCormick, Albert J. Thomas, D. W. Kimberly, Judge F. D. Letts, Wm. Geisler, Dan Keeler, John Crowley, Louis Gerwe, John Rothermel.

No. 19—W. J. Martin, captain; O. S. Bloss, lieutenant; C. C. Smith, B. C. Hanssen, P. O. Pedersen, F. L. Mahannah, S. A. Cohagen, A. P. Griggs, J. H. Blanchard, J. P. Hand, B. W. Linderman, C. R. Faerber, Edgar Akin, Wayne Bashaw.

No. 20—F. G. Henigbaum, captain; Charles Cessna, lieutenant; M. F. Heyer, Wm. A. Hickey, Henry Richter, Ed. Schmidt, Frank Gibbs, Fred Ray, Art Wilcox, George Graham, Frank Camp, Fred Nabstedt.

No. 21—A. W. Brown, captain; Fred J. Barr, lieutenant; H. L. Becker, S. M. Brown, Rev. L. M. Coffman, C. C. Ewing, G. H. Ficke, G. Decker French, B. W. Gartside, Jr., Chas. R. Henderson, Dr. J. W. McKee, Charles Pasche, W. E. Petersen, E. M. Reading, Fred B. White, W. E. Whittlesey.

No. 22—C. H. Heuck, captain; J. R. Kohler, lieutenant; Louis H. Kuehl, H. H. Hunt, B. L. Schmidt, Alex. Naeckel, S. S. Sargeant, J. Lauder, O. Vinall, Wm. Evers, C. Flannigan, E. Bischoff, J. W. Davis, Geo. E. Crites.

No. 23—John Sutherland, captain; Geo. T. Shoemaker, lieutenant; Ed. Berger, Frank V. Skelley, Charles Peck, Lowell King, Clyde Inman, William Weise, Arthur Weber, James Boyce, E. W. Sass, Clyde Baxter, T. C. Roderick, Jack O'Meara, Clinton Nash, Geo. W. Cannon.

No. 24—C. J. Johnson, captain; Howard M. Dawson, lieutenant; E. C. Mueller, Dr. Geo. W. Decker, J. S. Kimmel, A. N. Brown, H. W. Sanford, R. E. Sawistowsky, Henry Jebens, Realf Ottesen, Ralph Graham, Alexander Mattheson, Wm. Blaser, E. S. Johnson, Dr. W. D. Carroll.

No. 25—Wm. T. Cotter, captain; W. J. Weber, lieutenant; E. C. Cole, O. A. Schiernbeck, J. H. Brunette, L. R. Sidney, F. A. McDonnell, W. H. Kirwan, E. H. Wichelmann, P. L. Ottesen, R. W. Haggard, J. W. Albright, W. H. Jansen, H. H. Vogt, F. D. Sisson, E. H. Fluke, G. F. Gibbs.

TOWNSHIP TEAMS

Allen's Grove Township—Frank C. Keppy, chairman; Dr. L. F. Sullivan, Louis A. Keppy, William Goettsch, Grover W. Rohlk, Clarence Drummond, Chas. F. Blanchard, J. H. Vilmont, Henry J. Wuestenberg, Ferd. Wuestenberg.

Blue Grass Township No. 1—Dr. W. I. Vanderveer, chairman; Richard Schmidt, Henry Hetzel, Chas. Nebergall, Christ. Buttenob, W. G. Kupper, R. H. Plett, A. H. Barthel, J. H. Buchmeier.

Blue Grass Township No. 2—C. F. Emmler, chairman; Herman Puck, E. C. Oldenburg, Louis Schnoor, Geo. H. Roggenkamp, Jr., E. C. Boecken, Henry W. Kruse, H. P. Soenke, A. H. Goering, Peter F. Soenke, Rudolph Schuett, Adolph Moeller, Wm. G. Fromme, Geo. F. Soenke, Louis Jepsen, J. H. Strohbeen, P. W. Giese, C. Ketelsen, Robert Bennewitz, B. H. Goering, C. A. Beinke, B. W. Behrens.

Buffalo Township No. 1—S. C. Burtis, chairman; H. Westphal, H. Ladner, Stephen Wells, Joe Roberts, H. Dorman, H. Suhl, Rudolph Schroeder, Fred Fredricksen, R. Wrage, Fred Neumeister, L. Zeiher, John Prignitz.

Buffalo Township No. 2—John Plett, chairman; Fritz Alt, William Plett, E. J. Hoffbauer, Warden E. Logan, Chas. F. Logan, Lafe Meyers, Louis James.

Butler Township—F. E. Ringey, chairman; Henry Klever, T. A. Sheridan, G. E. Swain, Clarence Randolph, Geo. F. Randolph, Patrick Hirl, R. R. Dannatt, George Tiedje, John Helble, Henry Shlotfeldt, H. W. Swain, A. J. Wright, S. T. Yocum, C. E. Schmidt, Peter Wiese, Geo. M. Bishop.

Cleona Township—Henry Feuerbach, chairman; Fred Peckenschneider, Wm. Peckenschneider, Julius Hein, Willim Eichner, George Treimer, Thomas Johannsen, Henry Arp, William Lillianthal, William Martens, Henry Lillianthal, Herman Meinert, Charles Hamann, William

Paulsen, John Johannsen, Gustav Hein, Walter Moeller, Rudolph Zindel, Louis Dietz, Rudolph Stoltenberg, Hugo Dietz, Henry Dittmer, Albert Hamann, Fritz Blank, Wm. Krone, Rudolph Harder, Henry Paustian.

Davenport Township No. 1—G. A. Moffat, chairman; H. D. Parmele, Roger Van Evera, Hans E. Doescher, Chas. Woodford, L. H. Ellsworth, Oscar Schaefer, Theo. Harms, Albert Schaefer, D. C. Kuehl, J. E. Barr, Frank Schaefer, Wm. C. Murray, Owen Mosher, Peter Thiel.

Davenport Township No. 2—Louis Sindt, chairman; William Puck, Louis Haase, William Claussen, Gus Waage, Nissen Jorgensen, Tom Murphy, John Tangen, Henry Horst, Herman Lamp.

Hickory Grove Township—Grover Meyer, chairman; Edward Dietz, Charles Paustian, Gus Homann, George Raughten, Grover Hahn, Gus Paustian, Barney Gasseling, August Bruse, H. T. Meyer, E. C. Burmeister, Albert Roehlk, J. P. Burmeister, M. J. Ruefer, Dietz Wriedt, Louis Meier, Alfred Frye.

Liberty Township No. 1—P. J. Thede, chairman; H. H. Schneckloth, E. E. Doney, David Grace, J. Christiansen, J. H. Thede, C. J. Dahms, G. C. Horstman, J. W. Flynn, William Dahms, Herman Berodt, Sr.

Liberty Township No. 2—George Lueders, chairman; J. P. Oberleitner, Edw. Trede, Thomas Ketelsen, Ferdinand Thiel, R. F. Petersen, Adolph Wiese.

Lincoln Township—Adolph P. Arp, chairman; William Dougherty, Walter Bell, Henry Stutt, W. D. Kepler, Rudolph Koch, B. S. Bonnell, Richard Copley, William Kreiter, Ferd Baustian.

Le Claire Township—F. C. Michael, chairman; Capt. W. A. Shirk, J. L. Brown, James J. Ryan, J. W. Wilson, R. G. Hulet, J. H. Clark, J. A. Meyer, S. C. Bammer, Rev. W. R. Irvine, Jos. V. Bowley, W. A. Leamer, J. H. Benson, F. C. Hamilton, S. A. Wilson, C. W. Clark, Dr. C. C. Johnson, N. H. Tunnicliffe, J. E. McConnell, W. E. Paul.

Pleasant Valley Township—William Hanne, chairman; Fred Schumacher, Henry Boeh, A. P. Randolph, W. W. Myers, Charles Hanne, Fred Schutter, James Wilson, Jr., Robert McCool, William Hartz.

Princeton Township—Z. G. Suiter, chairman; M. L. Hire, M. Voris, C. A. Pope, Sam Auliff, A. H. Schmalz, John F. Wilson, James T. Fletcher, Herman Kroeger, Harry Baxter, Dr. J. S. Barber, Emil Kroeger.

Rockingham Township—Carl S. Finne, chairman; John Smithinger, Harry McGee, Will Watterson, John Becker, R. Woods, Fred Martin, Paul Ankerson, C. M. Marcussen, C. F. Fisher, Albert Durant, F. H. Dittmer, Claude Nunn.

Sheridan Township—M. H. Calderwood, chairman; W. H. Kuehl, J. J. Wiese, Dr. A. J. Schroeder, Charles M. Robertson, Henry Voss, Walter Lucht, J. P. McDowell, William Murrison, August H. Lamp, C. S. Clapp.

Winfield Township—H. O. Brownlie, chairman; J. G. Madden, F. P. Murphy, W. P. Neil, C. M. Madden, W. M. Robertson, Ed. Elmergreen, W. B. Bergert, Will Reimers, B. E. Evans, Chris. Marti, F. M. Ficke, J. G. Robertson, Henry Weeda, J. S. Marti.

Rock Island Arsenal in the Liberty Loan Campaigns

BY LIEUT. J. REED LANE

During the four Liberty Bond campaigns conducted at Rock Island Arsenal the same method of organization was in effect as that used by the Scott County Liberty Loan organization.

A chairman was appointed by the Commanding Officer at the Arsenal, who generally was some younger officer, who in turn selected his organization from the civilian employes and who named a captain from each department, of which there were thirty-seven at the time of the signing of the armistice.

These thirty-seven departments were employing approximately 14,000 men, and the organization was constantly increasing although the greater part of the Liberty Loan organization at the Arsenal (that is insofar as the captains were concerned) remained the same from the first until the fourth loan.

The plan of campaign was somewhat different because of the natural rivalry existing between the different departments than that employed by other organizations, and a daily chart showing the department, number of employes, number of subscriptions, amount of subscription, average subscription, and the percentage of subscriptions to employes was furnished by the Liberty Loan organization and published on the different bulletin boards throughout the Island. The natural result was a rivalry between the shops and departments to procure 100 per cent subscriptions from the employes in their particular department.

The first loan at the Arsenal totaled approximately \$70,000, while in the fourth Liberty Loan the employes subscribed \$990,050, and added to this were the subscriptions of officers, enlisted men, and construction employes, making a grand total of \$1,386,450. The outstanding feature, however, was not in the number of subscribers or in the amount, but in the percentage of subscriptions to employes, and this manufacturing institution led all manufacturing institutions in the United States by the final returns showing 93.83 per cent of the employes subscribing for fourth Liberty Bonds out of the total number employed. This remarkable percentage, I believe, is a challenge to any institution throughout the United States employing in its manufacturing departments, etc., a number in excess of 10,000 employes.

In the fifth, or Victory Loan, this Arsenal led all the Arsenals of the country. With the number of employes reduced to about 8,000 by the post-war conditions, the subscriptions for Victory Bonds totaled \$746,000.

Total subscriptions at the Arsenal for the five loans were \$3,871,000.

The hearty co-operation between the employes and the officers in charge of the campaign was indeed gratifying, and the employes in years to come can look back with a great deal of satisfaction in the remarkable showing made both in the number, amount, and percentage of subscribers.

The Banks and the Loans

BY ALBERT J. JANSEN

At the beginning of the campaign to raise money to carry on the war the government urged the widest possible distribution of Liberty Bonds, and appealed to the patriotism of the banks to help to make the money available and to arrange for all the extra detail work necessary. The banks of Scott county responded to this call in the proper spirit, although many of them had to employ extra help for the purpose. When considering that the total number of subscriptions taken in one issue alone amounted to 29,809, an idea may be had of the extra work necessary. About four out of every five of the subscriptions were for small amounts and were paid on installment plans, calling for payments varying from four to thirty times on one subscription. Four payments were allowed on the government plan of payment for the second and third Liberty Loan, while thirty installments were allowed on the bank plan of the second Liberty Loan, the number of installments for the other loans being about ten less. Of course, an accurate record had to be kept of all these payments and it was found necessary to write one or more letters to those who lagged behind in their payments.

When the bonds were finally paid, considerable time was taken up in persuading the people to keep them and not to sell them at a sacrifice. In order to help their customers the banks offered to take care of their bonds for them, giving them a receipt and at the proper time cut the coupons from the bonds and credit the customer's account. There is no doubt that Liberty Bonds would have sold considerably lower except for this efficient and unselfish action on the part of the banks the country over.

The work of converting the first and second Liberty Bonds into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest was done entirely through the banks, who sent all these bonds in for conversion to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. The banks charged only a nominal sum for this service to pay the expense of shipping the bonds back and forth.

After the first Liberty Loan Bonds were printed, the government found it unpractical and impossible at that time to print coupons for the bonds for the entire time the bonds had to run. Therefore, in printing the other bonds the government attached only four coupons, which would pay the interest for two years, and they agreed after that time to exchange the bonds for new ones carrying the entire number of coupons. The last coupon on the second Liberty Loan Bonds, as now printed, is payable November 15, 1919. It is probable, then, that the government will begin to call for these bonds about February 1st next, so that the proper payment of interest may be made on May 15th. All the other issues will be exchanged in from four to nineteen months later. The banks of Scott county will also gladly attend to this for anyone asking for the service.

In some localities the banks have subscribed for the entire quota assigned to them and then sold them to their customers. This was done in many places in the campaign for the Victory Liberty Loan and had a tendency to have the bonds held by comparatively few people. However, the government preferred the method adopted in Scott county, and no doubt this is better in the long run. It is the public spirit in Scott county and the hearty and unselfish co-operation of the efficient Liberty Loan solicitors and banks that has made it possible to distribute the bonds so widely here and interest so many people in the finances of our country.

In addition to carrying the Liberty Loan transactions the banks also kept a record of the War Savings Stamps bought by their customers and in that way greatly assisted in making the War Savings Stamp campaigns successful.

United States Certificates of Indebtedness

While the people of Scott county were investing upwards of \$22,000,000 in long time bonds of the five Liberty Loan issues, the banks of the county at the same time were making very large loans to the government to assist in financing the war.

These short-time loans were made through the purchase by the banks of United States Certificates of Indebtedness, which were put out in three series between January 1, 1918, and May 1, 1919. In the aggregate the banks of Scott county purchased a total of \$15,785,000 of these certificates.

The first series consisted of six issues and were offered between January 22 and April 22, 1918, and the certificates ran for three months. Scott county banks purchased \$2,672,000 of this series.

The second series of certificates began June 26, 1918, and were offered practically every two weeks until October 1st. These were four-months certificates and the subscriptions by the banks of this county amounted to \$5,516,000.

There were ten offerings of five-months certificates in the third issue, beginning December 5, 1918, and closing May 1, 1919, and \$7,597,000 of this series was purchased in this county.

Each bank in the county was given a quota in proportion to their resources on each of the twenty-four issues in the three series and a larger number of honor citations were granted to the banks of Scott county than any other county in the state. The campaign for the sale of these government securities was handled by A. F. Dawson, of Davenport, as Director of Sales, and M. H. Calderwood, of Eldridge, Assistant Director, who were chosen for this work by the Federal Reserve Bank, of Chicago, Ill.

The Liberty Loan Court

BY AL. J. FAERBER, Chief Justice

During the first, second, and third Liberty Loan campaigns the returns demonstrated fully that a certain class of people in the county were studiously avoiding their duties as American citizens, more particularly as far as subscribing for their just share of Liberty Bonds was concerned.

Therefore the men in charge of the Liberty Loan campaigns decided that some means must be found whereby these people would be made to do their share. Many conferences were held and finally it was decided to establish a Liberty Loan Court or Slackers Court as it was generally termed.

The following men were selected to act as jurors: A. F. Dawson, H. K. Spencer, Lee J. Dougherty, Frank B. Yetter, Charles Shuler, Col. G. W. French, Frank D. Throop, E. P. Adler, Joseph Deutsch, Ed. Mueller, Geo. M. Bechtel, G. R. Bliss, J. Clark Hall, E. R. McAdam, and A. L. Honeywell.

The County Chairman of the Council of National Defense, A. J. Faerber, was selected as the Chief Justice, to preside over this court.

Headquarters were established for the fourth Liberty Loan campaign at 210 Brady street, and in the rear room the Liberty Loan Court had its headquarters. This court was in session from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. for a period of about thirty days. There were handled in all about one thousand cases. Some days as high as forty-five cases would be heard. It is estimated that this court secured in additional subscriptions about \$600,000.

In the beginning, the people in general had a mistaken idea of the intent and purpose of this court, feeling that it was an organization for the purpose of intimidating or coercing people into doing more than they really could; however, after it had been in operation for a week or ten days, it was evident to those who were brought before this court, that it was really a board of equalization or court of justice, seeking only to impress upon the people of this community the fact that we were in a most strenuous campaign for right, and it was imperative that the people who shared the benefits of this free country of ours must also do their share towards maintaining its government, and at that time maintaining the government meant financial aid to the limit of every citizen's ability, for the purpose of financing a war which was based upon right and liberty for all.

These people who came before the court left with a feeling that they had really been enlightened as to what free government meant, and that public opinion was really the basis for all law in a free country and that if a citizen went contrary to public opinion during such a critical period as the time this court was in session it would jeopardize

forever his standing in the community and possibly affect the happiness of his children in the future years to come. This fact was impressed upon everyone who came before this court. The effect was very apparent because of the willingness with which they took their just share of bonds after the court had decided what amount it should be.

Out of the approximate one thousand cases I think there was only one who absolutely refused to follow out the court's instruction on this question of buying bonds.

The moral effect on those people who had been subscribing for bonds unwillingly and only after much pressure had been brought to bear upon them was very apparent at the time of the Victory Loan and avoided the necessity of a repetition of the same procedure as regards slackers. The court used the term slacker because of the fact that a man who refused to loan his financial aid to his government during the period of a war which was being waged in order to maintain the safety of that government is just as much a slacker as the man of military age who avoids service in the army.

It is regrettable that in this free country of ours there was not inaugurated some method of forcible taxation, which could be applied to citizens who refused to buy their just share of bonds voluntarily, and that this had to be brought about in all cases locally through the pressure of public opinion. Undoubtedly if ever there should come a time when this country would pass through such another period some means will be found to adjust matters of this kind by means of laws which will undoubtedly be enacted within the next few years.

Too much credit cannot be given the men who served as jurors in this court. They gave up their time, feeling that the importance of jury service on a court of this kind was paramount to their own business. In no instance was there a juror who wavered when it came to a decision. Every man serving was fair, firm, and just. Personally I cannot recall a single instance where there was a division of opinion as to the amount that the individual appearing before the court should buy. This I think was brought about by reason of the method pursued in arriving at the allotment.

In every instance the citizen appearing before the court was allowed to make his own valuation of what his own worth was, which was unquestioned by the court. Allotment of bonds was then made on a percentage basis and all the people were treated alike.

It is a peculiar fact that the majority of cases were men who had ample means by reason of their large holdings of farm land and other real estate in the county and felt that because their money was invested in land and their income limited, that the allotment of bonds should be on a basis of income rather than net worth. The court felt that a man's net worth should count and not his income, therefore, made the allotment on that basis. I think a great deal of this was a misunderstanding on the part of property owners, because in many instances the property was not one which brought an income, therefore the necessity of borrowing money in order to buy bonds.

I think the fairness of the method will be conceded when one takes into consideration the fact that the basis of credit for the government

was the net worth of the citizens of this government and not their cash income.

The record this court made was heralded over the entire country; newspapers and magazines commenting on its efficient work. By reason of this publicity members of the court were asked to go to Clinton and Cedar counties and adjust the differences there. The records show in no single instance did they fail in either county to get the quota assigned to every individual. Many cases were heard in both of these counties and apparently this aid was of material benefit to their Liberty Loan organizations.

The records of this court are kept intact and will be placed in the custody of some county official for future reference, should they be needed, because every record contains the statements made by the individual himself appearing before the court; his own valuations and his reasons for not wanting to buy the quota assigned.

It also contains a complete record of what each individual did in every war drive in this county, so there can be in the future no question as to the authenticity of these records.

Workers in Various Fields

Scott county war workers went to all parts of the world.

Early in the war Secretary E. T. Heald, of the Y. M. C. A., was released to go to Russia, where for two years he was in the midst of the stirring events preceding and following the revolution there, and in the campaigns in Siberia.

One of the "Y" gold stars stands for Miss Marion Crandall, who went to France from here and was killed by shell fire—one of the first of the brave women who died from actual exposure to battle conditions.

Scott county is also especially proud of the record of Dr. D. J. McCarthy, whose services as a Red Cross medical worker were rewarded with the rank of major and with decoration by the King of Serbia.

To D. F. Scribner fell the unusual privilege of valuable service in organizing athletic work in the Italian armies, and of organizing playgrounds for the city of Rome, the latter service being recognized by decoration with the Medal of Merit of the City of Rome.

Miss Alma Hartz was decorated also by the King of Greece for her services in fighting typhus in that distressed country.

Dr. Sarah Foulks is in Albania as a medical Red Cross worker.

Miss Helen Vincent was for a year in "Y" canteens in France.

Miss Amy LaVenture served in the Red Cross canteen in the St. Lazaire station in Paris for some eight months.

Miss Winifred James was in Red Cross work in Italy.

Dr. Leroy M. Coffman gave a months' vacation to work and addresses at Camp Dodge.

War Savings Stamps

For the purpose of raising \$2,000,000,000 to assist in paying the expenses of the war and to promote a nation-wide thrift campaign, the United States government launched in December, 1917, its War Savings campaign. It put Thrift and War Savings Stamps on sale throughout the country, and announced a quota for Iowa of approximately \$48,000,000.

Frank A. Vanderlip, of New York City, was National Chairman of the movement; Homer A. Miller, of Des Moines, was appointed Chairman for Iowa, and Gustav Stueben, of Davenport, was appointed Chairman for Scott county. Our county quota was announced as \$1,323,240.

In a campaign that lasted throughout the year, some seventy War Savings societies were organized at different points in the county. Public meetings were held in country school houses and community centers, the co-operation of school children, women's organizations, clubs, and fraternities was secured, special drives were arranged, and a final drive put on by the Liberty Loan organization, under Lee J. Dougherty as City Chairman.

The influenza epidemic interfered in the autumn of 1918, when the organization of War Savings societies was well under way, and after Buffalo township had won the honor of being the first to be 100 per cent organized, and Blue Grass the second.

Closing the year with a sale of \$300,000 worth of stamps in a month, the county's total sales were run up to over \$1,171,000. Details are given in the following letter secured from the state headquarters:

IOWA WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE.
DES MOINES, IOWA, April 14, 1919.

Editor History of War Activities of Scott County, Iowa:

DEAR SIR:—Pursuant to your request of March 18th, asking for the sale of War Savings Stamps in Scott county by months, the same is herein enclosed:

December, 1917	\$ 8,863.00
January, 1918	9,302.25
February, 1918	17,025.25
March, 1918	33,943.25
April, 1918	39,369.00
May, 1918	165,488.50
June, 1918	119,495.00
July, 1918	109,477.50
August, 1918	81,109.50
September, 1918	55,118.75
October, 1918	63,967.25
November, 1918	167,797.50
December, 1918	300,894.00

Total sales	\$1,171,850.75
Quota	1,323,240.00

Per capita sales.....	\$17.71
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Trusting that this report will serve your purposes, I am—

Yours sincerely,

JOHN E. SHAW VAN, Agency Manager.

United War Work Campaign

BY RAY NYEMASTER, District Chairman

The World War saw before its close united action along all lines and perhaps no other event stands out as conspicuously as does the United War Work campaign. The seven war welfare agencies—Salvation Army, American Library Association, War Camp Community Service, Jewish War Council, National Catholic War Council, Young Women's Christian Association, and Young Men's Christian Association—all united in response to the request of President Wilson in raising the necessary funds for the conduct of their work for the American soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Plans were already under way in Scott county for the merger of the finance drive of the seven war agencies when President Wilson's request was made public. In fact the day that the President's letter was published a meeting was scheduled to be held in the office of the Guaranty Life Insurance Company for the purpose of completing plans for a campaign war drive in Scott county. At this meeting the seven organizations were to be represented, but when the President's letter requesting the campaign drive was made public the local organizations laid their plans aside and fell in step with the national movement.

Davenport was the district center of District No. 7, composed of the counties of Scott, Muscatine, Johnson, and Washington. The district officers were:

Chairman—Ray Nyemaster.

Executive Secretary—S. A. Cohagan.

Publicity Chairman—F. D. Throop.

Chairman Speaker's Bureau—A. E. Walsh.

District Leader of Victory Boys—Walter J. Mead.

District Leader of Victory Girls—Miss Dotha S. Varker.

District Chairman Women's Work—Mrs. Henry Von Maur.

Seven Vice-Chairmen representing the seven allied war agencies for Scott county were: Mrs. Henry Von Maur, Miss Paula Buck, Messrs. Cable Von Maur, L. J. Dougherty, Isaac Petersberger, Charles Grilk, and George White.

A large delegation from Scott county attended the state conference of the United War Drive, at which time Charles R. Rawson was elected State chairman, and Graham Stewart, State Campaign Director.

Immediately after the state conference the Scott county United War Work organization was formed as follows:

County Chairman—Hon. Joe R. Lane.

County Treasurer—Ray Nyemaster.

County Publicity Chairman—C. C. Cessna.

County Chairman Speaker's Bureau—L. J. Dougherty.

County Chairman Women's Work—Mrs. Henry Von Maur.

County Leader Victory Boys—S. W. Sanford.

County Leader Victory Girls—Miss Harriet Sessions.

Following the formation of the county organization County Chairman Lane called a meeting of the County Executive Committee, which was composed of the county campaign officers and the officers of the Scott County Liberty Loan organization. At this meeting Chairman Lane explained the purpose of the campaign and suggested that it would be greatly appreciated if the Scott County Liberty Loan organization would undertake the raising of Scott county's quota. Mr. Dawson and Mr. Adler, of the Liberty Loan organization, very gladly accepted the opportunity of service and immediately began plans for the conducting of the campaign.

Scott county, as usual, oversubscribed her quota. On April 15, 1919, there had been paid in by Scott county to the state headquarters practically \$168,000.

Loyal German-Americans

The attitude toward the war of American citizens of German descent was one of the important elements in the situation in this country during the war years. In Iowa an organization which helped to gather loyal elements together and to clear up much misunderstanding was the German-American Patriotic Association, which February 1, 1918, adopted a platform which declared that "if America should lose in the war, our citizens of German birth would be the greatest losers, because the institutions for which they have dedicated their lives and sought for their children and their children's children would be destroyed."

John C. Orth, of Guthrie Center, Iowa, was made president of the association, and Louis Block, of Davenport, honorary president. Mr. Block, detained at home in court, sent a thrilling patriotic letter to the meeting, which was afterward circulated over the entire country because of its strong appeal to the good sense and patriotism as well as loyalty of all German-American citizens. A pertinent paragraph from this letter was:

"It seems to me that the effort of our organization should be two-fold—first, to help our German-Americans who are inclined to be disloyal—to see the truth, to know the facts, and to convince them by reason and persuasion of the error of their ways, and second, to make this country simply too hot to hold those who stubbornly stand out against Uncle Sam and will not be convinced by the logic of the facts. For the misinformed, misled, and misguided American citizen of German birth and parentage we can have naught but pity and sympathy and a desire that he should come out of the darkness into the light, but for the German-American citizen who wilfully shuts his eyes to the truth, who persists in believing in the Kaiser's dream of world conquest, and who wants the Kaiser to win simply because he happens to be German, we should have no charity or consideration, but should give him clearly to understand that he is not wanted here and that if he doesn't get out soon we will help him to move in ways that he cannot fail to understand."

Mr. Block's letter created a sensation that led to frequent calls upon him for addresses along the line of the sentiments he had expressed.

The Four Minute Men

BY JOHN C. HIGGINS, County Chairman

The Four Minute Men performed a valuable service in Davenport and Scott county during the war.

For some reason or other there was great need for a campaign of education in the county, and in the city of Davenport. Organization of the Davenport branch of the Four Minute Men was effected with comparative ease, and when the movement took official form the speaking campaigns progressed wonderfully well. It was not until about the first of October, 1917, that the local branch was organized. The Scott County Council of Defense nominated John C. Higgins, lawyer, for the office of chairman of the Scott county branch, and his appointment was confirmed from Washington; before the lapse of ten days the local organization was completed. Some of Davenport's ablest orators volunteered, or upon request from the chairman readily offered their services, and before the Scott county branch was officially discharged there were some sixty dependable and regular speakers who did service throughout the campaign.

Some little confusion was occasioned at the outset by a suggestion that the Four Minute Men was to be a volunteer organization, the members of which were to hold themselves ready for duty upon four minutes' notice; some exceedingly patriotic men who would otherwise eagerly have offered to serve, thought that they were liable to be called to the trenches upon four minutes' notice, and for that reason hesitated; but when explanation was made and the purpose of the organization became apparent, volunteer workers were anxious to serve.

The Four Minute Men was a branch of the Committee on Public Information appointed by the President, whose members were commissioned as official speakers in behalf of the government to impart official information and facts to the people. The material for the speeches was practically furnished by the Committee on Public Information at Washington. The speakers appeared chiefly before motion picture theatre audiences in every city in the country, and their talks were limited to four minutes each. Later during the war, the scope of the department was enlarged to include ministers, who were commissioned to speak before their congregations on official subjects. The chief service, however, was rendered in motion picture theatres.

In organizing the corps of speakers the chairman is pleased to be able to say that a very limited number of men who were importuned to join the organization refused to serve; one or two, though not declining, limited themselves to subjects in connection with the various Liberty Loans. Before the campaign had progressed many months, however, those who had qualified their assent withdrew the qualification and offered their services whole-heartedly on every subject. Men who had attained prominence on the platform as public speakers,

judges, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and laymen in every walk of life, some of whom had never before delivered a public speech, canceled important engagements to accept appointments for four minute speeches.

So well were the speakers received that clubs, societies, brotherhoods, tournaments, etc., asked for speakers for routine meetings, and wherever possible, speakers were furnished.

After formal announcement had been made and letters had been written calling for volunteers, the local organization was formed at the Commercial Club on Tuesday evening, October 9th. The meeting was addressed by Prof. Glen N. Merry, of Iowa City, State Field Representative, and very few minutes of explanation were required to enthuse the speakers and to lay the foundation for what was to become a solid, permanent, and successful organization. Following that meeting at the Commercial Club the chairman perfected his organization by the creation of a Committee of Vice-Chairmen. This committee consisted of James J. Lamb, lawyer; S. A. Cohagan, Y. M. C. A. Secretary, and Isaac Petersberger, lawyer. Mr. Lamb was vice-chairman in charge of assignment of speakers; Mr. Cohagan was vice-chairman of enrollment and instruction, and Mr. Petersberger was in charge of theatre arrangements. To that committee, aided by the speakers, is due the success that was attained by the organization. The plan had the effect of systematizing the service, so that there was no overlapping and waste of effort, and all angles of the campaign were properly viewed and attended to. The organization remained in charge of Mr. Higgins until about the first of September, 1918, when, on account of a violent injury which he sustained, he was obliged to resign, and Geo. W. Scott, former Mayor of Davenport, a lawyer, and a speaker of prominence, was appointed chairman, and he remained in charge of the organization until it was disbanded and the members officially discharged on December 24, 1918.

There were and are in Davenport about a dozen theatres. Each theatre, commencing the week following organization, was manned by a speaker, and each audience received a message authorized by the United States government, and the speakers found that the audiences were eager for real, authentic information. At only one theatre, so far as the officials of the organization have been informed, during the entire campaign in Davenport, was there anything approaching a cool reception given to a speaker. It is almost proper to say that it was a good thing that this evidence appeared early in the campaign, for it never appeared again. It had been expected that one of the theatres would be attended by an audience which might or might not receive the speaker with open arms. With that in mind, the chairman and his committee deemed it wise to send a man of some physical corpulence, and a man who could be depended upon to say what he left home to say, to fill this assignment. It might be said that this particular speaker is not a public orator, but when he makes up his mind to do a thing he is to be relied upon to do it. He is not a young man. He is not a professional man. But he has agility and a fixed purpose of doing what he sets out to do. At this particular initiatory meeting he mounted the platform after announcement had been made of the purpose and subject of his

talk. It is unfortunate to record that voices rumbled and feet moved, and directly the audience started towards the door. The speaker had by this time begun his nicely prepared discourse. When he saw what was being done and beheld the reception he was getting, needless to say, he did not deliver his set speech. He delivered instead a speech of his own. He ordered the doors closed. He literally "poured" his sentiments all over that audience, which by that time had been halted in its outward course. Before they left that theatre they heard a real speech. It may have exceeded four minutes, but the department has not yet criticised the speaker for exceeding, if he did, the time limit. The speaker of that evening was Robert T. Armil.

At no other time or times thereafter were the efforts of the speakers met with anything but the closest and most fervent attention. The speakers appeared in the campaigns for the various Liberty Loans, for the Red Cross, for the Salvation Army, for the United War Fund Drive, and in addition thereto assisted the government in its campaign for food conservation. They made speeches on an authorized "income tax" campaign, in which facts and figures were presented showing that under the "income tax" law the war was not a rich man's war, if viewed from the fact that the taxes upon the rich man's income were largely to pay the costs, at least to a certain extent, of the war; and the speakers put their shoulders to the wheel for War Savings Stamps.

It is estimated that 250,000 people were addressed in the campaigns conducted by the Four Minute Men in Davenport.

Each and every theatre owner and manager co-operated to his utmost with the local chairman and with the department at Davenport in making the Four Minute Men service a success. Their theatres were thrown open to authorized speakers, and although it may have been the cause of some inconvenience to the theatre managers they at no time shirked their duty on behalf of the Four Minute Men.

At many times during the work of the Four Minute Men letters of commendation were received from Washington and from E. B. Wilson, State Chairman, at Des Moines, for the efficient service which was being given.

In addition to the public speeches, special articles on various subjects which were the subjects of bulletins from Washington were written and published in the newspapers. In this way was conducted the campaign for binoculars and spy-glasses which the government borrowed from owners all over the country. In like manner was conducted such campaigns as "The Man of the Hour—The Shipbuilder," in which concerted effort was made to obtain laborers for the building of ships, etc. In this way thousands of people were reached who might otherwise have not been addressed on these important subjects.

The eternal and everlasting gratitude of the government was bestowed by the administration upon the workers, and when, on the 24th of December, 1918, the organization was finally disbanded and the speakers and chairman honorably discharged, the President wrote a special letter to the Four Minute Men thanking them and expressing his personal and official gratitude for the service that had been rendered by the Four Minute Men.

The Home Guard

BY CHARLES T. KINDT, Major

Immediately after the declaration of war by the United States, as our National Guard was enlisted into the army, it was deemed necessary to form some kind of military organization that would safeguard our community. The result was the organization of what is now known as the Scott County Home Guard.

A regular military organization was promulgated and incorporated. R. B. Cook was elected President; L. M. Marks, First Vice-President; Paul Lagomarcino, Second Vice-President; Charles T. Kindt, Secretary, and Otto Rieche, Treasurer. The Board of Directors chosen consisted of: John Ploehn representing the Manufacturers, M. Landauer representing the Merchants, Otto Hill representing the Banks, and R. A. Thomson representing the Home Guards. R. B. Cook acting as Secretary and Otto Rieche as Treasurer of the board.

The organization was divided into two parts, one a sustaining membership to finance the organization and the other an active membership which was the military end of the organization. Six thousand dollars was subscribed by the various business organizations of Davenport for the purpose of furnishing uniforms, etc., to the military members.

A battalion was formed of some two hundred men. Many changes were made in the personnel of the battalion due to men constantly answering the call for army service. Most of the Home Guard men who were inducted into the service were non-commissioned officers within a few weeks after their entrance into the army as a result of the training they had received in the Home Guard. At the time the armistice was signed most of the men who composed the battalion were business and professional men who could not qualify for the army.

Charles T. Kindt was selected Major of the battalion, and officers of the four companies were:

Company "A"—Captain, Frank A. Hetzel; First Lieutenant, R. P. Hayes; Second Lieutenant, H. R. Smythe.

Company "B"—Captain, R. E. Beede; First Lieutenant, Frank L. Davis; Second Lieutenant, C. E. Alford.

Company "C"—Captain, E. A. Sanford (resigned and replaced by Geo. T. Crowder); First Lieutenant, W. A. Hutton; Second Lieutenant, J. D. Cantwell (resigned and replaced by J. A. Kerrigan).

Company "D"—Captain, C. L. Leigh; First Lieutenant, A. H. Reupke; Second Lieutenant, Chas. F. Cameron.

Lieut. R. A. Thomson was appointed Battalion Adjutant by Major Kindt.

The military organization immediately became active in drilling and in a very short time the entire battalion was in such condition as to be able to give the city any assistance it might require in the way of

police protection or guard duty. The organization was called upon on many occasions and proved very efficient. It was on duty for nearly twenty-four hours, continuously, at the time of the celebration of the signing of the armistice, when the handling of the excited throng of thousands of celebrators without a serious accident marring the happy occasion was properly credited in large part to the efficient service of the Home Guard.

A short time after the armistice was signed, the question of disbanding arose, but the battalion was prevailed upon to remain in existence until such time as the city and county may have other military organizations to take its place.

The Liberty Chorus

By E. H. HALL, Director

Early in the war singing was recognized as a potent agency for helping up the morale of both soldiers and civilians.

For this purpose E. H. Hall, Choirmaster of Trinity Cathedral, was appointed by the Council of Defense as Director of Liberty Choruses for Scott county. A large chorus of 250 voices was organized in Davenport and smaller choruses in other parts of the county. The Davenport chorus was the first and the largest to be organized in the state, and the plan formulated for the work here was adopted by many other cities, inquiries coming from numerous other towns and cities to the Scott county Director for suggestions and plans to aid them in getting the work started in their home towns.

The chorus furnished the singing for parades, entrainment of soldiers, registration meetings, naturalization meetings, and patriotic meetings of all kinds throughout the county at all times of the day or night.

The personnel of the chorus was made up from various singing organizations. The church choirs, patriotic leagues, Lend-a-Hand, and Y. W. C. A., all furnishing their quotas. Prominent soloists and teachers, including Mrs. Ludo Bruning-Starbuck, pianist; Mrs. C. M. Cochrane, soprano; Mrs. W. T. Waterman, contralto; Miss Elsie Voss, violinist, and many others giving liberally of their time and talent.

The expense for the music was met by each member purchasing copies of special numbers for their individual use. Contributions of patriotic song books were made by the Schmidt Music Co. and by the Tri-City Piano Co. Trinity Cathedral parish very generously offered the use of the auditorium of the Parish House for rehearsals, and for transportation and many other courtesies the thanks of the chorus are due to Miss Alice French.

The Rotary Club

BY E. M. WHITE, Secretary-Treasurer

The Rotary Club of Davenport believes that it appointed the first Rotary War Service Committee in the country, when such a committee was named by President William Korn, April 9, 1917, three days after the declaration of war. The members of the committee were George E. Decker, Chairman; Charles H. Crowe, Lee J. Dougherty, Sam E. Greenebaum, Charles R. Henderson, Chris. Heuck, William Korn, Paul Lagomarcino, P. O. Pederson, Robert A. Thomson, and E. M. White. Presidents Verner Hayward and Charles R. Henderson, in 1917 and 1918, continued the committee.

A fund of \$500 was shortly placed at the disposal of this committee, and this was added to from time to time as the war needs grew, an assessment of \$1.00 per member per month being levied by the club for the future use of the committee.

Chairman Decker's report to May 27, 1919, stated that the earliest activity of the committee was the distribution of cards to employers who were willing to pledge themselves to re-employ any men who left their jobs to enter military service. Recent inquiry has shown that eighty-three Rotarians had 413 employes in service, that 169 had returned, that all were offered their old positions, and that 167 were re-employed.

A Free Employment Bureau was maintained for a time, at a total expense of \$371, including \$50.00 donated to the Farm Improvement League when the bureau was turned over to the league.

When the Batteries and Supply Company left for camp the club paid \$50.00 per month to each Battery and \$25.00 to the Supply Company for three months to assist in establishing mess funds.

Joining the Red Cross in a body, and later subscribing \$25.00 a month to the local Chapter, the club paid altogether \$597 to the Red Cross.

When the draft contingents were leaving, the club with the Patriotic Society and later with the Council of Defense united to give them a proper send-off at the station. In this \$111 was expended, until the Council of Defense became financially able to handle the matter alone.

Hearing from Major N. D. Ely that the Batteries at Camp Cody were in need of bedding, the club sent forward \$100 at once. It assumed the charge of three French orphans for a year, and accepted the privilege of much other patriotic service.

One of the things in which Rotarians took special satisfaction was the equipping and maintaining and providing for instruction of the Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps. The corps now has 172 members, and the club invested \$575 in its equipment. If there is a larger or

better Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps in the country we do not know where it is.

The club has taken an active part in aiding the Boy Scouts, and Rotary Club members assisted in a post-war drive that increased the maintenance fund of the Davenport Boy Scout movement to \$8,500 a year for three years.

Members of the club who entered military service were Dr. Herbert M. Decker, Bert L. Halligan, Dr. Gordon P. Harkness, Erwin G. Holbrook, Dr. F. H. Lamb, Fred W. McDougall, and Fred L. Waterman, most of them serving overseas. Charles S. Huber and Edward K. Putnam also served overseas for the "Y" and Red Cross, respectively. McDougall was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel for his efficient work in organizing telephone service behind the lines, and Waterman to Captain, with a majority recommended when the war closed.

Educational Work

Believing that unanimity of opinion depended upon uniformity of information, the Daughters of the American Revolution sponsored a series of meetings at Davenport and at Clinton, at which the Rev. A. M. Judy each week discussed the developments of the war and the underlying principles for which we were fighting and which were finally victorious. It was a service which proved its value and which might well be extended in another similar emergency or to meet the need for information on some of the knotty problems of peace times.

The Public Schools

By T. J. COWAN

The Davenport public schools have valid and excellent reasons to feel a genuine thrill of pride in the work undertaken and accomplished through their agencies in this stupendous struggle out of which we are now emerging with high hopes. The youthful patriots of Davenport set a lofty example for their seniors. They could not *fight* but they could *work*—and work they did. Impassioned hearts, nimble fingers, and willing hands found no task too great, no need too exacting, no drive too strenuous to daunt their patriotic fervor. The spirit was: "Tell us what you want done—we'll do it."

On May 7, 1917, when the war was yet young so far as we were concerned, German was ordered out of the local public schools and all the German books and paraphernalia with it. It came—

"All at once and nothing first,
Just as bubbles do when they burst"—

and such a wave of popular and patriotic approval from the youth of Davenport submerged this staid old community as to leave it dumfounded and gasping for breath. Impromptu incinerations of the Kaiser and his works, accompanied by appropriate incantations at various schools in the city marked the passing of the German.

One of the most important things in connection with the war taken up by the public schools was the governmental plan of War Savings. From early in the year 1918 to the last day of that year the various schools of the city vied with each other in the purchase of Thrift Stamps and the so-called "baby bonds." The sales were published weekly and the competition was keen. Two schools in the east end of the city sold 17,940 Thrift Stamps and 1,740 War Savings Stamps, while two other schools in the west end sold 10,970 Thrift Stamps and 508 War Savings Stamps. The total amount of money realized by the public schools of the city from the sale of War Savings Stamps was \$55,523.52.

Even before America had taken up arms against Germany much regular Red Cross work had been done by children in the schools, and this work was continued during the war. The articles made were varied and numerous and some of the records will undoubtedly prove to be interesting reading. Our boys and girls made 543 sweaters, 122 pairs of socks, 63 quilts, 104 scarfs, 156 bath mats, 76 flannel shirts, 63 helmets, 98 wristlets, 3,832 shot bags, 5,829 bandages, and numerous other articles in varying numbers. The High school further contributed 18 pajamas, 55 pinafores, 36 dresses, 37 aviator coats, 100 flannel petticoats, 400 property bags, 20 small comforts, 2 large comforts, and 23 bonnets.

In the drive for Junior Red Cross members all of the public schools "went over the top," which means that 25 cents for every boy and girl in each school was collected. The entire sum of money raised by the schools—and this did not include the High school—in support of the Junior Red Cross was \$1,744.08. The total number of garments made by the Junior Red Cross in the schools was 3,545. They made 598 bath mats, 1,100 shot bags, 400 property bags, 125 army kits, 200 Red Cross banners, 76 scarfs, 40 caps, 12 pairs of wristlets, 15 bootees, 78 scrap books, 18 pillows, 1,496 wash cloths, and 5,342 gun wipes. The manual training boys made 6 beautiful lamps for nurses' homes, 50 canes for crippled soldiers, 25 tables to go to the devastated districts of France, and 1,000 knitting needles. In a later Junior Red Cross drive for clothing the schools responded with three great truck loads.

During the month of September, 1918, a drive was made for shells and pits to be used by the government in the manufacture of gas masks. In this effort the schools collected approximately seventy-five bushels of this heretofore despised commodity.

Patriotism longs to vent itself in song, so the flag salute with its accompaniment of school community singing early took its place in the system and the song spirit rapidly grew until every school in the list had its patriotic song service varying from once a week to once a day. It created great patriotic enthusiasm and tended to make every phase of war work endeavor more easy of accomplishment. "Over There," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and "The Long, Long Trail" will be fondly cherished memories in the days to come.

Food was one of the big problems of the war. The old adage, "Take no substitutes" was largely supplanted by the new and most insistent slogan, "Take nothing but substitutes." How to feed the world was not only Herbert Hoover's problem but everybody's. The American garden leaped into great favor and the school garden took its place in the front ranks. All, except two or three schools, had school, or community, gardens. Five hundred boys and girls worked these gardens, thus contributing their bit to the general food supply of the nation. The gardens ranked from fair to excellent. The value of the produce thus raised was estimated to be \$1,500, a large part of which was sold at market places down in the city.

In the drive for Victory Boys and Girls at the close of the war all the schools again participated. Twelve hundred boys and girls pledged themselves to earn and give varying amounts of money from \$1.00 to \$10.00. The total amount collected for this fund was \$4,120.88, of which amount the High school pledged \$3,500. This, together with \$4,000 pledged and paid by High school students to the Y. M. C. A., easily gives the Davenport High school first place among High schools of the state in that brand of patriotism that finds its outlet in dollars that work.

The cry, "Send us stuff to read" has not been passed by unheeded. Seven hundred books have been donated by the public school children, and the magazines and periodicals will run into the thousands. Seven musical instruments, 400 victrola records, 87 piano-player rolls, and 3,185 copies of sheet music have been donated through the efforts of the schools.

And now, last but by no means least, fifteen French orphans have been adopted by various schools in the city and are being supported by them—a fitting reminder of the obligations we owe to the weak and oppressed of every land in this dawning day of the universal brotherhood of man.

The Ad Club

BY WM. P. RITTER

Never before in the history of the world was a war advertised. As a weapon, advertising was as powerful as any branch of the military forces, because, through it was made possible the raising, the feeding, and the financing of the army and navy.

So much and so generally did the government advertise that on every hand, during the course of the war, by banners, posters, street car cards, and newspapers, we were informed constantly of the things that must be done to win the war. Starting with the first Liberty Loan campaign the use of advertising gradually grew until every branch of the government was advertising; the Treasury Department, its loans; the Fuel Administration, the saving of "A Shovel a Day;" the Food Administration, "Food will Win the War," and so on throughout the entire list of departments.

And to the Advertising Clubs of the country goes much of the credit for the completeness and dispatch with which the advertising campaigns were carried out. Not only did the Advertising Clubs give every support as clubs but the individual members answered the government's call and leaving their positions went to Washington offering their services in the various advertising campaigns. When the Associated Advertising Clubs of America sent out a call, at the beginning of the war, every club responded by appointing a war committee whose duty it was to carry out any orders the government might be pleased to send out.

Our own club of Davenport had its committee appointed and working the day the order was issued; its first assignment was combatting the spy menace, which it did speedily and thoroughly. Every available space and medium of advertising was used to bring before the people of Davenport the necessity for silence to keep spies from gathering valuable information.

Again when the United War Work Fund was being raised the club was given distribution of the advertising and the success with which the quota was raised in Davenport attests to the excellent manner in which the advertising was managed. And so on throughout the entire course of the war the Davenport Advertiser's Bureau of the Davenport Commercial Club, as one in a chain of Advertising Clubs, answered every appeal of the government in putting across the greatest advertising campaigns the world has ever seen.

The Y. M. C. A.

BY S. A. COHAGAN, District Secretary

It has been well said that the home of the American soldier was in the Red Triangle Hut. Back of the work of the Army Y. M. C. A. stands the strength and traditions of the city Young Men's Christian Association. The work done by the local organizations made it possible for the Red Triangle to gear itself to meet its greatest opportunity for service among young men.

The Davenport Association was not found wanting, and when the war ended five members of the staff were in khaki and blue and three of the men saw service in France, and in every war activity the Association did its full share.

When the time came to raise money and men for the men in the army camps the Davenport Y. M. C. A. was made the district center for association war purposes of a district comprising the counties of Scott, Muscatine, Johnson, and Washington. S. A. Cohagan, General Secretary of the Davenport Y. M. C. A., was made District Secretary and served in that capacity throughout the war.

In the various drives for finances for "Y" war work Davenport and Scott county have always been at the front. The first drive was for \$2,500, which, looked at from this distance, seems a small and insignificant sum. The second drive was for \$3,500. It is interesting to note that the second amount, while much larger than the first amount, was raised with much less trouble and worry. In the third drive it took the nature of a United War Work Campaign. Davenport again took its place as one of the leading associations of the state. Altogether for Army Y. M. C. A. work Davenport and Scott county raised practically \$220,000.

While the financial side as cared for by the Davenport Young Men's Christian Association was very important, another equally important matter was cared for by the association as the center. The keynote of the war work was personnel. Davenport contributed through the assistance of the local association, as the recruiting agency, twenty-nine men and women for the Red Triangle service.

Miss Marion Crandall, of St. Katharine's School, died on the field of action, while several of the other workers suffered severely from gas and exposure to weather in France.

Following are the names of those who so actively served in the Red Triangle:

Arthur C. Hall, A. E. F.
Frank Cole, A. E. F.
L. W. McKown.
O. E. Johnson.
Louis Wunschel.
Chas. Elliott, A. E. F.

Herbert Eldridge.
Clifford Nickle.
W. A. McCulloch, A. E. F.
Francis M. Leaman.
Mott R. Sawyers.
Chas. Huber, A. E. F.

M. B. Cobb, A. E. F.	W. P. Dodge, A. E. F.
Burton James Gardner, A. E. F.	Geo. W. Cannon, A. E. F.
Frederick Mason, A. E. F.	E. S. Kindley.
Arthur W. Van Houten, A. E. F.	Herman Pieper.
Fred J. Walker, A. E. F.	U. S. Screechfield, A. E. F.
Chas. Wilber Daly, A. E. F.	Miss Pearl Hood, A. E. F.
R. D. Brown.	Miss Helen Vincent, A. E. F.
D. F. Scribner, A. E. F.	E. T. Heald, A. E. F.
L. N. Gansworth, A. E. F.	Miss Marion Crandall, A. E. F.

The letters A. E. F. denote those who are serving with the American Expeditionary Forces.

The Davenport Y. M. C. A. played a prominent part in the establishment of the Y. M. C. A. Hut on the Government Island. Working in close co-operation with the secretary there we were privileged to assist in equipping the building and furnishing the names of those who served on the committees for the Arsenal Y. M. C. A. work.

Not only did the Y. M. C. A. endeavor to do its full share for the men in khaki and blue, but it also endeavored to look after the interests and welfare of the men in industries. Through the assistance of the National War Work Council it was possible to extend the association activities to the men of Rock Island Arsenal. A constructive program was carried through with the assistance of the War Work Council.

The American soldier boy was practically never without the Y. M. C. A. The secretarial staff of the Davenport association were called on to accompany every troop train that left the city. Important service was rendered in helping the men to while away the otherwise tedious hours while enroute to the camps.

The Davenport Service Flag displays 350 stars. Its members were in all branches of the service. Some lie buried in the poppy fields of Flanders, others were in German prison camps, still others in the ice-bound plains of Russia. One member of the association in the uniform of the army secretary, has risked the terrors of Bolshevism in Russia to serve from Petrograd to Vladivostok the fighting heroes of the Czecho-Slavs.

And with the soldiers coming home the association stands ready to welcome them. To every returning soldier and sailor registering at the building we are giving a three month's service membership, which entitles him to the full privileges of the organization.

The Knights of Columbus

BY E. M. SHARON

Loras Council of the Knights of Columbus includes in its membership Bishop Davis, all of the priests of the city, and has at the present time 900 members, about sixty of whom joined the Council in 1918, and 181 since the first of January, this year. About two-thirds of the Council are associate members; the insurance members includes the younger men of service age. One hundred and fifty of the members entered the military or naval service of the United States. A large proportion went with the Davenport Batteries or enlisted before the selective draft went into effect. The local Council furnished seven doctors—McCarthy, Foley, Glynn, Barton, Martin, R. R. Kulp, and Murphy—and six chaplains—Fathers Barry, J. A. Donahoe, O'Donnell, Nugent, Wm. Lawlor, and Ryan.

A number of members received commissions outside of the doctors and chaplains. Some of them did not get over to the battle front in Europe, but all of them performed the duty that the government asked of them. These members of the Council are the ones who gave the real service. They made the sacrifice of leaving home, breaking family ties, giving all they had and all that was in them for their country, God, and humanity. They shared with the millions who got there first, the dauntless spirit, enthusiasm, and bravery which ended the war before they got there.

Others who stayed at home did fairly well. On the first appeal of the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus for \$1,000,000 for war welfare service, the 600 members of the local Council paid \$1,200, on the second appeal for \$3,000,000 they raised \$7,500, and they were active and conspicuous in the United States War Fund Drive, as members of the executive committee, on the speaking program, and as contributors.

The Knights of Columbus have been enthusiastic supporters of the Red Cross. They were enrolled as members en masse. The Council and members contributed to the national and local organization. They take great pride in the noted and efficient service which Dr. D. J. McCarthy was able to render under the auspices of the American Red Cross in Rumania and Serbia.

The Knights of Columbus members have assisted other organizations—the Salvation Army, Library Association, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Jewish Welfare, Community Service—and have stood behind our Council of Defense. They have been active on the exemption boards and in cheering the boys going to the training camps and welcoming them home.

Francis J. McCullough made a very efficient Social Secretary with the Knights of Columbus Welfare Service at Camp Dodge, and he and other Knights of Columbus secretaries did much to entertain the boys before

they went across and since they have come back. Later he was assigned to overseas duty, and sailed for France.

On the Liberty Loan and the War Savings Stamps drives the Knights of Columbus have taken a conspicuous part. Besides furnishing captains for five teams, they had many members working with them.

In 1918 Loras Council bought \$3,000 of the 3½ per cent bonds, and it is estimated by those who had to do with the drives, that the Knights of Columbus members have taken upward of \$1,000,000 of the Liberty Loans, and they were among the heavy purchasers of War Savings Stamps. Loras Council must acknowledge the assistance, material and co-operative, given by Bishop Davis, the clergy, and Catholics of the city, and the Catholic Women's League for aid in local welfare work.

That they might be able to give to men returning home some of the service given by the Knights of Columbus Welfare Service in our training camps and on the battle fronts, they raised by voluntary contributions about \$25,000 to purchase and equip the club house at Sixth and Main streets. This is open to all soldiers and sailors, whether members or not—service in the army or navy being the only badge needed to enjoy all the facilities of the club. The Council paid the dues and assessments of each of its members while in service and has organized committees to look after the employment of soldiers and sailors returning.

In complying with your request to give you something of the Knights of Columbus war activities what has struck me as the most distinctive phase is: the unconsciousness of the officers and members that they did anything as Knights of Columbus. Ask any member or officer what the Knights of Columbus have done during the war period and in most cases he will never have thought of it. He does not think of the boys who went to the front as fellow members of the Knights of Columbus. He does not think of the work done for the Red Cross and Liberty Loan and the Welfare Service from the standpoint of his order.

I have had the hardest kind of work getting the incomplete data here given. I could find no official record of Knights of Columbus activities. No credit marks were given for the work of any member of the Council, no matter how conspicuous. And the men who did the work, carried the Red Cross into the devastation of Rumania and Serbia, who fought overseas, or headed the Liberty Loan drives did not think that they were Knights of Columbus. The thing which I ask for the Knights of Columbus and their war time service is that you give them credit for the higher vision that saw only the flag, the purpose of their country, the wounds of humanity, and the duties of American citizens, a cause vastly higher and broader and greater than their order or their city.

The Lend-a-Hand Club

BY MISS JEANETTE MCFARQUHAR, Executive Secretary

When the United States entered the war there was no organization which felt its obligation more keenly than the Lend-a-Hand Club, an organization of almost 2,000 employed girls and women. Whereas before it had been busy taking care of the girls of Davenport, it now turned its efforts towards helping every war cause that was launched in the city, and contributed to various war projects more than \$25,000 in money.

On its own responsibility the club put over a number of drives which resulted in their raising funds for a Red Cross ambulance and a collection of \$15,000 worth of good clothes for the Belgians.

In the first a house-to-house canvass was made for old jewelry, iron, brass, and metals of all sorts which sold for \$1,085, and made possible an ambulance for the French field, a gift of the girls of Davenport.

This drive was followed by a city-wide campaign which brought into the receiving station three full car loads of good clothing, valued at \$15,000. This consignment was shipped to Belgium for the suffering people of that country.

The club supplied a corps of workers for two Red Cross campaigns—one for membership and another for funds—their efforts realizing more than \$3,000. It also assumed the responsibility of reaching the women of the city in the Y. M. C. A. drive, and secured in the neighborhood of \$2,500. It presented a vaudeville as a part of the Red Cross County Fair, the receipts amounting to \$135. The organization was also represented in the Salvation Army drive, while its Marine Scouts, girls of school age, sold \$893 worth of War Savings Stamps, the club incidentally winning a prize of \$10.00 for the most attractive patriotic booth.

Looking to the training of women and girls who might be called into service as drivers of commercial cars or overseas ambulances, the club conducted a course in auto-mechanics which attracted forty women, including the entire motor corps. A class in first aid was one of the most popular classes conducted.

Covering a period of several months, the Lend-a-Hand girls worked regularly on Tuesday evenings for the Red Cross, making bandages, pneumonia jackets, drains, and other hospital supplies, while a large number of them enrolled in the patriotic chorus and did their share in "keeping the home fires burning" till the boys would come home.

The High school girls were organized under the direction of the Lend-a-Hand Club for the making of scrap books for convalescent soldiers, and eighteen patriotic floats were contributed to the Fourth of July parade.

The Lend-a-Hand girls took upon themselves the decoration and furnishing of the Y. M. C. A. hut library at Rock Island Arsenal,

provided flowers for their flower beds, hung pretty curtains at the windows, secured attractive pictures for the library through the courtesy of the Art League, furnished cots, a large clock, and several pieces of furniture for various rooms, and assembled furnishings for the office of the religious secretary. They also provided teachers for the soldiers' classes, the instructors being conveyed each evening to the hut by the Davenport Motor Corps. A series of dances was also given in honor of the boys at the Arsenal.

In order to help the rooming situation, the club opened a rooming house for war and other workers, operating it at the smallest possible cost to the guests.

Practically every girl bought Liberty Bonds from each issue, and almost everyone knitted, sewed, and did all they could to conform to the demands of the hour. The club sent some of its members overseas, to France, England, Italy, and Serbia. It also presented the 126th Overseas Regimental Band to an audience of 12,000 people, and launched a second door-to-door canvass for the Red Cross, amounting to one full carload of clothing and shoes. Five thousand dollars of its money was invested in Victory Bonds, and to round up the good work it is about to celebrate peace by investing \$1,000, earned from the sale of junk, in some sort of reconstruction work.

The Y. W. C. A.

BY MRS. HENRY W. VON MAUR, District Chairman

The Young Women's Christian Association, with a membership of patriotic women and girls was always ready to do its part in the winning of the great war.

In each Red Cross drive the girls formed teams, and in the 1918 drive the teams headed by a Y. W. C. A. girl brought in the largest amount, \$1,360.

In the National Y. W. C. A. War Drive in 1917 and in the United War Work Drive in 1918, the Y. W. C. A. did its full share in taking the quota over the top. Mrs. Henry W. Von Maur, President of the local association, was District Chairman of the Woman's Division, and Miss Dotha S. Varker, General Secretary, was District Chairman of the Victory Girls, the girls' division of the United War Drive.

In the Armenian drive in the spring of 1919, the Y. W. C. A. had four teams, and the largest amount brought in by any one team in the drive was brought by a Y. W. C. A. girl. The girls and women rallied heroically in each Liberty Loan drive. In order to create interest the girls had a booth, the only one in the city, in the Davenport Hotel for the fourth loan and sold \$3,600 in bonds. They also furnished speakers at times.

The Y. W. C. A. organized the first Patriotic League in the city of Davenport. Twenty-two young women met January 28, 1918, at the boarding home, 611 Brady street, and after hearing the purpose of the league as originally worked out by the Junior War Work Council of the National Board in New York, the girls voted to organize, and the membership soon grew to 478. The league met at the rooms, 611 Brady street, each Monday night until April 29th, and made muslin bandages, layettes, shot bags, hospital garments, kits for soldiers, and knit socks and sweaters. After April 29th they met at the Red Cross rooms, and 12,279 gauze bandages, pads, and tampons were made. An average of seventy-five girls attended each meeting. In addition to this, many girls worked on Thursday evenings. Often on Monday evening instructive lectures and talks were given by prominent men and women of the city, keeping the girls in touch with the most urgent needs at that particular time. In 1918 the league adopted two French orphans, and in April, 1919, a permanent organization was formed, the purpose of which is to continue to help the French children.

The league girls gave several parties for the soldiers stationed at the Arsenal; they also made a beautiful float, the Liberty Bell and Goddess of Liberty, and had 150 girls in a patriotic parade on July 4th. They secured books and magazines for the boys at the Arsenal, and when the Red Cross put on their County Fair, the league girls featured a program of patriotic living pictures: Betsy Ross making the first Stars and

Stripes, the Spirit of '76, the Sinking of the Maine, Joan of Arc, and Columbia. This netted the Red Cross \$148.

Uncle Sam had two armies in the war, one made up of men and one of girls and women. Many readjustments were necessary when the girl entered definite war work. She was the girl behind the man behind the gun, and her needs were many. The Y. W. C. A. saw this need in Davenport. The boarding home at 611 Brady street was re-arranged to accommodate forty-five girls instead of twenty-five housed in normal times, and in September, 1918, they affiliated with the National Association and established club and recreation rooms at 104½ West Second street. These rooms were opened for all the girls of the city with a large, well equipped gymnasium; a lavatory with a tub and shower bath; a rest room with five comfortable cots; a living room furnished with comfortable chairs, books, magazines, and daily papers, a small writing desk where paper is furnished for "home letter" writing; two cozy club rooms and a kitchenette. All this was made possible by the War Work Council, at a cost of \$9,000.

The association conducted various educational classes for stimulating patriotism, and always the Y. W. C. A. girl could be depended upon for her best whenever her country called.

War Camp Community Service

BY WM. C. KNOELCK, Executive Secretary

War Camp Community Service was organized by the Commissions on Training Camp Activities operating under the War and Navy Departments for the purpose of doing in communities adjacent to camps what the governmentally established morale-sustaining agencies did for the boys within the camps. The job of the Tri-City War Camp Community Service was to do this work for our boys in Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline.

Davenport was chosen as one of the links in the Tri-City activities because it was visited extensively by the soldiers stationed on the Arsenal Island. In December, 1917, the ground was carefully looked over with a view to determining the need for War Camp Community Service aid. A secretary was sent and he opened his office on the mezzanine floor of the Blackhawk Hotel. All the religious, social, and recreational facilities were asked to join in a co-operative way to systematize the work. The readiness of the response and the continued co-operation of the various institutions marked Davenport as one of the hospitable cities in the generous West.

To give a statistical idea of the tremendous benefit of the work it may be added that there were given to the soldiers 118 dances, 45 play parties; 51 entertainments, most of them of a musical character; 17 baseball games; one big smoker; two boxing bouts; 12 football games; 20 Sunday auto parties; 10 large lawn parties, and over 2,000 Sunday dinners.

Later one of the offices in the Putnam Building was made the local headquarters of the War Camp Community Service. With this change came a wider sphere of activities. It was found that in order to win the war the morale of men employed in production centers—and especially at arsenals—had to be raised and maintained just as in the case of soldiers. With this basic proposition in view, the Davenport Arsenal Workers Club was organized. Fifty per cent of the 15,000 Arsenal workers lived in Davenport, and hence it was felt that Davenport was peculiarly fitted for such work. A lease was secured on the Armory building in Davenport and the use of the property was granted for the sum of \$1.00 per year. The city of Davenport put the Armory in good physical condition, and it became the duty of the War Camp Community Service to equip the club with furniture, pool tables, card tables, and other necessary furnishings for a comfortable club. The club membership increased to about 900 within a very short time, each man paying \$1.00 initiation fee and 50 cents a month for dues. Programs and entertainments, and good talks and lectures put a larger "win the war" spirit into these men and created a feeling of friendliness that helped materially in increasing production. The labor turn-over on the Island

was appreciably lessened as the war program became more definitely inaugurated, and the clubs should be given their just share of credit for this result.

With a vision of greater usefulness and realizing that the "morn of victory is more perilous than its eve," the membership of the Davenport club was induced to extend its sphere of activities by admitting workers from other than Arsenal industries. Wishing to promote the welfare and happiness of its members and their families and particularly to stimulate the devotion of all its members to community welfare—so the constitution recites—the club is one of the big factors in building up the civic pride of Davenport.

Another large piece of work laid out for the War Camp Community Service was the organization of the girls into patriotic leagues. This work really had its start through the activity of the social committees in finding girls for soldier dances, but the organized work began on April 8, 1918. The idea of the league was to mobilize the scattered energies of the girls of the towns into a centralized effort to help in winning the war. It was to dignify for the girl her stay-at-home job, and it was to furnish normal recreation and social opportunity that the abnormal condition caused by the war might be minimized.

The work developed along three lines, service, recreation, and education. The service work was of various kinds, embracing work for the community as well as war activities. Nights for Red Cross work were regularly established; Belgian relief was part of these activities, as was also adopting French orphans, entertaining soldiers at dances, dinners, parties, etc. The girls took an active part in all war drives. One group sold \$1,400 War Savings Stamps in two days; they made \$315 for the United War Drive, and \$120 for city playgrounds. A little paper was published by one factory group. The sheet was full of home news for the boys on that group's service flag. The community work embraced such things as taking care of poor families, providing Christmas baskets, aiding girls needing help, social service in parks, and furnishing the library at the "Y" hut.

The girls formed a military drill company and had at one time 400 girls drilling. A large dancing class of 200 members was formed.

The widespread and excellent support given War Camp Community Service can be appreciated only by the long list of names and institutions that loyally co-operated in the service. There is space here to give only the chairmen and officers: Colonel G. W. Burr, Colonel L. T. Hillman, Colonel H. B. Jordan, Alfred C. Mueller, William Butterworth, F. C. Denkman, Charles Grilk. A. F. Dawson did excellent service as Treasurer. William Padget, sent to the Tri-Cities as Executive Secretary from headquarters, carried on the work until succeeded by William C. Knoelk, early in 1919.

The big service of the War Camp Community Service lay not in individual details of action, but in the sum total of all those little acts of self-sacrifice and self-determination which make for that social advance which typifies true democracy.

The Boy Scouts

BY V. V. ALLEN, Scout Executive

At the time of a declaration of a state of war, a plan of mobilization orders had already been issued to call the Boy Scouts to march to the City Hall and to formally offer the services of the Boy Scout organization of Davenport to the Mayor of the city.

With the news of the declaration of war, the Boy Scouts were out in full force and marched to the City Hall. Their offer of service was smilingly accepted—no one at that time dreamed of the splendid service that the Boy Scouts were to render.

The first call for service came with the slogan: "Every Scout to feed a soldier." The Boy Scouts of Davenport responded to the suggestion that every Scout should have his own garden and to urge ten other people to put in gardens. We all know the result. The Boy Scouts helped to bring home to the citizens of Davenport a sense of the value of backyard gardens.

With the coming of spring there was a general demand for a bigger service than the individual gardens. As a result arrangements were made whereby the Scouts took over the tract of ground belonging to the Arsenal Holding Corporation. This tract of ground consisted of eight acres. Under the direction of Scout Commissioner John W. Cooper committees were appointed to take care of plowing and planting the ground. The crop was put in and gotten well under way before summer camping time.

The Boy Scout camp that year was the best in the history of the organization. Following the summer camp, the next activity to be taken up was the harvesting of the potato crop. The Scouts harvested over 400 bushels from the field.

Close on the heels of this activity came the second Liberty Loan. The Scouts were on their mettle for this campaign, over forty winning medals for bond sales.

Scout Executive Carl Becker resigned to enter the Ordnance Department of the army. Former Scout Commissioner, John Wallace Cooper, received his commission as captain and went overseas.

The end of the year brought with it the necessity of the election of a new Council. It was at this juncture that the Boys' Committee of the Rotary Club, casting about for some worthy field of work among boys, decided to take over the job of getting the Boy Scouts organization in Davenport on its feet and going strong.

W. T. Waterman, as president of the committee, at once began a vigorous campaign of re-organization with the result that an A 1 council was selected. V. V. Allen was secured as Scout Executive. Some new troops were being organized, and old ones regenerated, and when the third Liberty Loan came on the Boy Scouts gave a good

account of themselves. Their pledges in that campaign amounted to \$50,600.

About this time the Board of Directors of the Rotary Club conceived the idea of establishing and supporting a Scout Fife, Drum, and Bugle Corps—an organization which was to take part in patriotic parades, to act as escort to draft contingents, and to give Boy Scouts the splendid training afforded in work of this kind.

Of the various draft contingents which left Davenport there was only one for which the Boy Scouts did not furnish a flag escort. That one came very near producing several fatalities.

All arrangements were made, notice was sent out, Scouts were notified to be on hand at the Dempsey Hotel at 4 o'clock in the morning. All well and good, but the Scout who was to have notified the others in the morning slept past his alarm clock and the flag escort did not appear. The result was that McCulloch, Phillips, Petersberger, Horne, and those others leading the draft contingent with a tiny American flag held aloft were chaffed unmercifully, and Scout headquarters was hard put to it to offer a satisfactory explanation. They were ready to do murder, but that did not help the situation.

In May of 1918 came the task of looking for walnut trees, the result being that the Boy Scouts of Davenport located for the government two carloads of walnut lumber and listed the exact location of every tree, the name of the owner, and the price he would be willing to take. The Boy Scouts of America the country over were able to report to the government 6,000 carloads of lumber after the government experts had declared that the available supply was exhausted.

In the fourth Liberty Loan everyone recognized that the Boy Scouts were up against a very difficult task. Some had even suggested that they be permitted to work along with the Liberty Loan teams; however, it was felt that their best service could be done by having them solicit as gleaners after the reapers as they had done before. In this role they secured subscriptions amounting to \$110,000.

The Boy Scouts' participation in the United War Work Drive took the form of their leading the peace day parade and carrying a huge flag into which contributions were thrown amounting to somewhere near \$268.

At about the time of the fourth Liberty Loan a call had come through the Red Cross for a "pit and shell" campaign to secure materials from which to make gas masks. Nothing had ever appealed to the boys quite so much, and at the time of the signing of the armistice there were tons of pits and shells ready to be forwarded.

All during the year 1918 the Boy Scouts were busy with the War Savings Stamp campaign. The result was that the Boy Scouts sold over \$52,000 worth of stamps.

In the meantime, December 24th, the Boy Scouts put over one of the best pieces of work that they had managed so far. The Industrial Relief Society had listed very carefully all of the deserving and needy poor of the city. They had prepared baskets to be sent out to these people. The delivery of these baskets had never been found a difficult task before, but the day before Christmas came with a driving storm

which blocked the streets with snow. All day the Boy Scouts detailed for the work kept on the job, and it was quite late in the afternoon before the last package was delivered. The Boy Scouts had surely made good on their oath to help other people at all times.

To sum up the work of the Boy Scouts during the war: They took Liberty Loan subscriptions amounting to over \$298,000, they sold War Savings Stamps amounting to \$52,000, they helped with the distributing of Red Cross publicity material, they helped with the distributing of Council of Defense posters, they made a canvass of the available walnut trees of the country, they collected a huge amount of pits and shells, helped with industrial relief, helped in the United War Work, and their Fife and Drum Corps had given inspiration to the United War Work Drive teams. And in the midst of all this service their organization had prospered, had grown far beyond the comparatively limited organization at the beginning of the war. They had proven the truth of the adage: "He profits most who serves best."

The Davenport Woman's Club

By MRS. LOUIS BLOCK, Recording Secretary

In the summer of 1914 a terrible depression overcame the world. Women everywhere began to measure up their qualifications to live the best and do the most to alleviate and end the sufferings and evils of the most terrible conflict of history. Many women had husbands or sons or brothers who left for Canada to swear allegiance to the English flag that they might get in their best efforts to hasten its end. As soon as Uncle Sam joined the allies war work was the greatest bend of each department of the Woman's Club. No meetings were held at which there were not many, many knitters among the audience, women even knitting in the street cars to and from the meetings.

The Home Department brought about a lasting education in the conservation of all kinds of materials and foods, by having talks or papers or practical demonstrations on the purchasing of worth-while materials, not only pleasing to the eye, but having durability of quality, also the practical and economical make-up and use of these wares. Many lessons of thrift were taught by the lectures on gardening, hydrating, canning, preserving, using substitutes, the preparation and the serving of foods. At one meeting each member was asked to bring a generous sample of an original dish which was passed around that all might look at it and guess its contents. It was passed again that each might have a taste, then its recipe was given and noted if cared for. So many original dishes were at hand that it was necessary to overstep the time. One conservation luncheon was demonstrated at which 145 members were served at a cost of 19 cents each. One meeting was devoted to making new out of old, the removal of spots, etc. Work along these lines is still continuing.

The War Savings Stamps Committee succeeded in selling 547 War Savings Stamps, amounting to \$2,285.44; 1,058 Thrift Stamps, amounting to \$264.50, a total of \$2,549.94.

The Education Department supervised the making and shipping of 5,000 trench candles to the chairman of the Navy League at Washington, D. C.

The Hospital Committee made weekly, sometimes bi-weekly visits, with occasional telephone calls to find out the condition and the morale of the convalescent soldiers detained in the Rock Island Post Hospital. Games, sporting gloves, and balls, rocking-chairs and cushions were supplied and much appreciated. A phonograph with a number of new records and a piano were placed in the hospital. A billiard table was also installed. Forty dollars was placed at the disposal of the hospital head to procure needed medicines not found on the government list. Also twelve dozen oranges, twelve dozen lemons, and five pairs of bedroom socks were contributed. Three hundred triangle bandages were

made and sent to various hospital stations. Several sick soldiers were transported to this hospital from troop trains and given the best of attention. On quarantine of the Spanish influenza epidemic all calls were discontinued and only flowers were acceptable. A cottage for the nurses was made comfortable by being furnished with rugs, scrim curtains, cushions, writing-desks, electric iron, flowers, fruit, jelly, and tea. Entertainment for nurses began but quarantine interrupted. Flowers were sent for the burial of a nurse.

Under the Y. M. C. A. Committee a series of lectures was given by Rev. Arthur M. Judy, on "The Advancement of the Allied Armies." From five hundred to a thousand pounds of magazines and other reading material were collected per week. When fully digested at this post this reading matter was forwarded to the government proving grounds at Savanna, Ill. This work is still going on.

Under the Arsenal Y. M. C. A. Hut Entertainment Committee twenty-one programs were given in July, with 105 entertainers and 8,400 in attendance; twenty-three in August, with ninety-two entertainers and 9,200 in attendance; twenty-four in September, with 120 entertainers and 12,000 in attendance, and sixteen in October, with eighty entertainers and 8,000 in attendance. The work being most difficult because it fell at the noon hour, a most disadvantageous time for the overseer and entertainers. "The noon hour being short necessitated the opening of the entertainment on the minute and a rapid continuance to the close. A large variety of talent had to be secured to keep up the interest. This was done without one criticism from the War Department, which scrutinized each entertainer most sceptically, showing wonderful organizing ability, patriotic spirit, and self-sacrifice."—(From J. F. Tasher, Camp General Secretary.)

The Music Department held open house for soldiers on Christmas day, 1917, at the Davenport Commercial Club. Continuous entertainment was furnished for three hours, including violin, piano, and vocal solos, humorous readings, fancy dancing, impersonations, and the singing together of songs when the soldiers surrounded the piano and joined in. The Home Department served cake and coffee. In January a "visit and sing" was held at the Masonic Temple, very like the former, for the soldiers of the Arsenal. This time the Music Department served the cake and coffee. Later a similar song and festival was given at Unity Hall.

During the spring, on five Sunday afternoons, community sings were held at the Davenport High School auditorium, which drew capacity houses. Several hundred were turned away, the auditorium and stage only accommodating about 1,400 people. These were open to everyone; many soldiers attended, several taking parts on the programs. (This work was later turned over to T. P. Ratcliffe, of the War Camp Community Service.)

Many active club members took part in the almost daily noon programs given at the Arsenal "Y" Hut, and a number of them entertained at Camp Dodge and Camp Grant. In the fall of 1918 thirty-two instruments were collected for war camps and cantonments, including a piano, a violin, seven mouth harps, a flute, a banjo, a ukulele, five guitars, five

mandolins, two phonographs, with 189 cylinder records, two accordions, three zithers, 658 Victrola records, 289 player-piano rolls, about 8,000 sheets of music, 600 Etude magazines, and several books of music. The valuation of these instruments, records, and music amount to over \$3,000. These were assorted and packed and sent to various places. From this work letters of appreciation are still arriving. One message from Camp Cody saying "it is the spirit like this back home that has helped to win the war."

Friendly House

BY HARRY E. DOWNER, Head Resident

The war activities of Friendly House? Nothing especial—just about these of other folks. All who came to the Settlement were filled with win-the-war Americanism and did what they could. The older boys joined the colors. The younger boys made hospital scrapbooks, picked oakum, made gunwipes, and trench candles. A boys' knitting class turned out creditable work. The younger girls knitted soldiers' wear and the older ones did all manner of work, specializing on clothing for refugees. An evening group of young people did anything the Red Cross asked. A West Davenport branch of the Red Cross was established by the ladies of that section of the city and here they worked through the afternoon or all day as the call for help varied in insistence. The conservation of food was encouraged through canning clubs. Much food was saved by the school district dehydrator located for the summer at Friendly House. A three days' conservation exhibit was held in the theatre and gym.

The flame of patriotism was fanned by the singing of audiences at the weekly motion picture entertainments and the monthly vaudeville. The motion picture screen was steadily employed in showing patriotic pictures and making announcements regarding Liberty Loans, War Savings Stamps, and fuel and food conservation. The morale of the representatives of the Settlement in the army was steadied by many letters written by large groups of young people gathered in evening classes and clubs. The Settlement drookery printed and mailed a Round-the-World Chat, giving the news of each of the seventy-nine members of the classes, of the corps of instruction, and of the Board of Trustees to each absent one. The memory of these defenders of our homes was kept bright by a large service flag.

Throughout the war Americanization work was done. The foreign born were constantly urged to achieve citizenship and helped in the endeavor. The Head Resident instructed classes in civics, maintained by the Davenport Institute. Friendly House joined other welfare organizations in trying to make sure that when the country was saved it should be found to be worth saving.

The Catholic Women's League

BY MRS. J. J. DORGAN

When war was declared by the United States, the keynote of the Catholic Women's League became "Service."

All our activities were along war lines, and the League became a central organization through which the Catholic women of the city did their war work. We co-operated with all national movements—Red Cross, civilian relief, food conservation, promoting sale of Liberty Bonds, War Savings and Thrift Stamps, and United War Work.

A representative from our organization attended all meetings of importance on war work, and brought back ideas on what our club could best do to further the project on hand, and the members were ever willing and ready to do their part.

At the beginning of the Red Cross Society in Davenport we solicited memberships, and during the first week our club had the honor of securing the largest number of members. We gave \$5.00 a month during the period of the war to the Red Cross permanent fund of the local Red Cross.

We established Red Cross sewing rooms in all the Catholic parishes of the city, with chairman in charge. From these rooms were turned out 180 anti-vermin garments, 12,000 bandages, 300 bed shirts, 50 pairs of pajamas, 40 bed jackets, 15 convalescent robes, 20 pairs armlets, 600 sweaters, 80 pairs wristlets, 75 helmets, 110 pairs mitts, four scarfs, and 4,876 shot bags.

One day each week was also given by our members to the down town Red Cross rooms. Our club also had charge of the "coal booth" at the Red Cross County Fair, which netted \$309.

Every member of Batteries B and D was furnished with a good-sized khaki bag filled with cigars, tobacco, etc., when he left for camp.

Our club entertained 200 soldiers from the Rock Island Arsenal at a dancing party at the Outing Club and helped in securing hostesses for the soldiers for Sunday and holiday dinners.

A big mass meeting was held in the interest of the fourth Liberty Loan with an outside speaker and patriotic music. The club did much in the educational line in the Liberty Loan campaigns, and also was instrumental in the sale of a number of bonds.

During "War Savings Stamps Cash Sale" week in November we had a booth in the lobby of the Davenport Hotel and sold more stamps than any other booth in the city. We also sold stamps at the polling places at the November election.

Many lectures and demonstrations were given before our club on the subject of food conservation. Our Home Department had a program entirely along this line.

We assisted the Knights of Columbus of the state of Iowa in their educational work. A representative of our organization attended the meetings along this line in Des Moines. We contributed to the Knights of Columbus fund, and also for the furnishing of curtains for the Knights of Columbus hut.

We furnished three chaplains' outfits, and numerous religious outfits, and sent forty Christmas packages through the National Christ Child Society to the boys in France. These packages were furnished by the children of the parochial schools.

The Fine Arts Department of the league collected and sent to cantonments in need of them 300 Victrola records, fifty piano rolls, and thousands of pieces of sheet music.

We have endeavored to do a part in the "care of young girls" problem, which was before us during the war. By co-operating with the War Camp Community Service we found that through a little earnest effort we were able to accomplish much.

Our league joined the Women's Committee of the Davenport Unit of the Council of National Defense upon its organization here, and has taken active part in all work taken up by the local unit.

The Scott County Farm Bureau

By G. R. BLISS, County Agriculturist

When the United States entered the war we were handicapped seriously by two unfortunate circumstances. The wheat in the great Northern spring wheat belt had been blasted the preceding season by a disastrous epidemic of black rust. Moreover, unfavorable winter conditions in 1916-1917 had completely killed all the winter wheat, all the clover, most of the alfalfa, much of the fruit, and many useful perennial plants throughout the central Mississippi Valley. Thus we went into the war facing a big shortage of wheat and a great dearth of hay and forage crops. How these difficulties were overcome and Iowa emerged after two years with the largest crop records known, despite the wholesale drafting and enlistment of experienced farm help, constitutes an interesting and inspiring chapter in American agriculture.

Having been in operation since September, 1912, the Scott County Farm Improvement League was prepared to take up without delay the work which the declaration of war by the United States against Germany rendered necessary. The administration early recognized the importance of such county organization in prosecuting the great campaign for food. Congress made liberal appropriations and the Department of Agriculture took rapid steps to complete farm bureau organizations in all parts of the United States. Hence, urged on by the government and directed by an efficient state leader, every one of Iowa's ninety-nine counties was so organized within ten months of America's entry into the struggle. Iowa thus became the first state to place a county agent in each of its counties. The work of these farm bureaus proved invaluable in carrying on the great offensive against world hunger.

Within a month of the declaration of hostilities the Scott County Farm Improvement League had completed a campaign in all the city and village schools of the county, where the pupils were urged to save food in every way possible and to raise garden produce and poultry to meet the great emergency. Messrs. Frank Holm, A. M. Judy, and F. J. Sessions donated the greater part of two weeks' time in making addresses to the young people. Sixteen meetings outside the city of Davenport were held, and thirty-two grade, parochial, diocesan, and private schools were visited in the city. At these meetings 10,000 circulars (printed free of charge by the Tri-City Lithographing and Printing Co.) on saving and producing food were distributed.

The second extensive campaign was conducted during June, 1917. A meeting was called and an organization perfected with Harry E. Downer, as chairman, to carry on a campaign to encourage the canning of fruits and vegetables at home so the commercial stocks could be reserved for military use or export. Mrs. K. S. Miller and Miss Vivian

Jordan were secured from Ames to conduct the demonstrations. Of these twenty-four were held in Davenport and twenty-two in the county. As a result of these meetings many housewives canned quantities of fruit and vegetables by the cold-pack method with excellent results.

The league co-operated with the Davenport Parent-Teacher's Association, the Rotary Club, and other agencies in promoting community school gardens and vacant lot gardening in Davenport. The outcome of these activities was very gratifying. As a result the Board of Education took over the school garden work in 1917.

In the spring of 1918 the Department of Agriculture made arrangements to appoint a man to assist in school gardens and vacant lot gardening work in the city of Davenport. F. G. Hauer was appointed and visited a good many gardens in the city and had general charge of the judging of the various school gardens. The Union Savings Bank, of Davenport, gave a valuable line of trophies and prizes for gardens of this sort.

Soon after the outbreak of the war it became apparent that farm help would be rather hard to get. Realizing this fact the Rotary Club of the city decided to conduct a labor bureau, which the Farm League took over on July 20th, putting Leslie M. Carl, who at that time was acting as assistant to the county agent, in charge. This work was continued by the league until March, 1918, when the United States government and the state located a district employment bureau in Davenport. During the time the league conducted it an average of about eighteen men per week were placed on farms. At certain times there were more requests for help than could be filled. There was not a pronounced shortage until the latter part of the season of 1918, although, of course, reliable help was hard to get at all times.

In 1917 the United States Department of Agriculture concluded that a Home Demonstrator in each county would be of material aid in showing people how to save food and how to use substitutes economically. The department offered to place such a demonstrator in Scott county and pay her salary if the local community would pay the expenses. The Farm League called a general meeting of the women of the city and formed an organization to have general supervision over the work and to raise the funds. About \$200 was raised for the purpose and the services of Miss Lillian Jordan was secured. Miss Jordan was kept busy throughout the greater part of the fall in conducting wheat saving and sugar saving demonstrations for various Parent-Teacher's organizations, Women's Clubs, and other gatherings in the city of Davenport. She resigned in February, 1918, and Mrs. Esther Kramer, whose husband had enlisted for service in France, was secured as her successor. Mrs. Kramer continued the wheat saving and sugar saving demonstrations, and also took up the saving of fat, clothes, and other articles. She conducted her work very efficiently from that time until the close of the war.

During the summer of 1918 a second series of canning and drying demonstrations was held with a total of forty meetings. As in the year previous much perishable stuff was saved from spoiling.

It was thought by some public-spirited people of Davenport that were a community dryer installed it would result in the saving of a large quantity of fruits and vegetables. The Farm League appointed a committee, with Rev. A. M. Judy as chairman, to investigate the matter thoroughly. Finally, after careful study of the question, the committee reported, recommending the establishment of a dryer. This report was received and acted upon by the Davenport Board of Education, which felt it might offer a means of preserving such products from the school gardens as might not find a ready market. Arrangements were made, at the recommendation of Prof. Smart and the kindly offer of assistance by Harry E. Downer, that such a dryer be installed at Friendly House. Unfortunately, some difficulty was encountered in securing the kind of heat which would not interfere with insurance regulations and still would provide sufficient hot air for drying the products. At last the adjustment was made satisfactorily, after the season was almost over, and Mrs. Kramer was asked to take charge of the drying of products. She did this very efficiently and made an excellent record during the three or four days the dryer was in operation. It is believed that this dryer will prove valuable in saving perishable food products to the community in the future.

Soon after the draft law was passed and the Exemption Board began operation requests began to come to the league for help in securing the exemption of many farm operators and laborers. The league took the ground that no actual farm operator should be drafted and agreed thoroughly with the local exemption board in the belief that one young man should be left with the operator of every quarter section, so there would be one good man for each eighty acres of land. Otherwise production would be seriously curtailed. The league took steps to get as much information together about the registration of men as possible and then responded to a great many requests for affidavits urging the deferred classification of farm operators and young men whose places could not be well filled. In many instances assistance was given registered men in filling out their questionnaires, and after the war closed a great many affidavits were signed requesting the discharge of men from the service who were needed at home because of dependents or for agricultural reasons.

In the Liberty Bond campaigns the County Agent was able to give some assistance in the selection of solicitors and township chairmen. Our work had placed us in touch with many of the more capable men of the county, and in most instances the prominent workers for the league were found to be the most valuable solicitors. During the fourth Liberty Loan drive the County Agent acted as one of the jurors of the Liberty Court which was conducted by the Council of Defense. His knowledge of farm conditions and acquaintance among the farmers enabled him to be of some service in fixing equitable values and suggest fair adjustments in regard to the number of bonds a man should buy.

Probably the most valuable work of the league during the war was in connection with the seed corn, spring wheat, and winter wheat surveys, which were conducted by the school district co-operators who were

appointed by the Farm Bureau and approved by the State Council of Defense, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Governor of Iowa. The Governor sent each of these men an engraved certificate showing his official position as district co-operator. These men did very patriotic and efficient work in visiting farmers of their district and reporting the number of bushels of seed corn available for planting in 1918, and urging the men to test by the individual ear method. This survey showed that there was considerable seed in the county, but that only 58 per cent had been gathered from the field and that much of it was very low in germination. Tests made by the league of 3,300 ears by the single ear method showed that but 1,321 ears, or less than 30 per cent was fit for seed. Fortunately the campaign conducted during the spring induced 68 per cent of the farmers to make single ear tests, and most of the others general tests at least. Moreover, weather conditions were unusually favorable at planting time, with the result that the best average stand was secured in the county that had ever been known in spite of the critical condition of the seed. In November Scott county harvested the best crop in many years.

Facing a serious shortage of wheat, the Department of Agriculture urged during the spring of 1918, through the school district co-operators that every farmer sow spring wheat. In order to encourage this movement the Western Flour Mills and the Phoenix Mills, of Davenport, shipped in four carloads, totaling 4,500 bushels of northern grown Marquis seed from Duluth and St. Paul. This seed was distributed through Scott, Clinton, Rock Island, Muscatine, and Johnson counties. In addition to this some 2,600 bushels, which was located by the Farm Bureau in Scott county, was also distributed among neighbors of the men who raised this seed. As a result the largest acreage of spring wheat was grown that Scott county has produced in many years. June's great prospects were cut down later by weather favorable to scab, but the total wheat crop of the county was 695,000 bushels. Thus were the people of our allies as well as ourselves supplied with their daily bread.

The school district co-operatives were again called into service on the wheat and seed corn survey made during the months of September and October, 1918. These men were instructed to urge the farmers in their district to sow heavily of winter wheat. Scott county was given an allotment of 12,000 acres, or an average of 120 acres per district and seven acres per farm. One man sowed 100 acres, another eighty, another seventy-five, a number over fifty, and many over twenty. One school district put in over 400 acres. Six or seven had over 300 and many over 200 acres. The final estimate for the county taken after the wheat had been seeded showed a total of 16,840 acres, a very heavy increase over that of previous years.

Along with the wheat survey the county operator urged the early gathering of seed corn in sufficient quantities for two years' supply. This prompting, coupled with the experience of the preceding spring, resulted in 89 per cent of the farmers gathering a sufficient amount of seed in this way.

In the spring of 1918 the state and the United States Department of Agriculture started a campaign for the eradication of the common and purple barberry, because this plant serves as an intermediate host for the fungus causing the black rust of small grain. Representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture were in Scott county for a considerable time locating and asking for the extermination of these plants. The help of the boys of the High school was enlisted for the thorough survey made in the city of Davenport. With the aid of the Farm Bureau, trips were made to all the small towns in the county. Hundreds of plants were found, and most of the owners responded in a very patriotic way to the request that such plants be destroyed. A total of over 9,000 plants were thus taken out. Only two counties in Iowa had a heavier sacrifice to make in this way. There were a few householders, either without proper information or lacking in patriotic spirit, who needed considerable pressure. In such cases the help of the Council of Defense was enlisted and most of the obstinate ones were finally induced to dig up the barberries. Close observation during the summer in the neighborhood of bushes not destroyed abundantly confirmed the scientists' judgment against the barberry, and recently a state law has been enacted requiring the destruction of all the green and purple leafed plants of the common species. Thus the war and a great shortage of wheat has compelled action which removed a grave menace to the successful culture of all the small grains.

The farmer played his part well. With the double incentive offered by the highest prices since the Civil War and the desire to serve this country the rural people labored long and hard. The eight-hour day did not apply in their case. More often it was a case of two eight-hour shifts. The war taught the farmer to get along with less help—he was compelled to. Often he bought a tractor and usually he went to the field with four, five, or six horses instead of a single team. Fortunately his profits were unusually in accord with the patriotic service he rendered by heavy production.

The onion growers at Pleasant Valley averaged between \$500 and \$600 per acre on the 500 acres of onions which they raised. Several men realized almost \$1,000 per acre on tracts of considerable size. A truck man near Davenport sold \$3,500 worth of fruit and vegetables from a small place of about ten acres. A Lincoln township farmer had eight apple trees which averaged over \$50.00 per tree. An apple grower near Blue Grass sold \$4,700 worth of apples from four acres, a record never before equalled in Iowa. Another farmer near Walcott sold over \$1,000 in poultry and eggs—a mere side issue with him. Seven acres in Rockingham township produced over \$100 worth of wheat per acre. Many an alfalfa field presented its owner with a hay crop worth from \$100 to \$125 per acre. One Sheridan township farmer sold over \$10,000 worth of hogs. The gross income of many sons of the soil exceeded \$10,000.

The year 1918 was the most profitable Scott county has ever known. Our farmers worked hard, produced heavily, profited largely, as they merited, and purchased Liberty Bonds abundantly. Their part in winning the war was an exceedingly important one.

Food Saving and Thrift

BY MRS. ESTHER G. KRAMER, Home Demonstration Agent

The challenge which came to the women of America to mobilize their forces for a heroic attack upon the food problem met with a quick and willing response throughout the whole country. Women had been waiting to find out just how they might best serve in the country's great crisis. In order to save time for them individually, a home demonstration agent, trained in domestic economy was sent into every county in Iowa to give demonstrations, lectures, and help to those women who cared for or needed assistance so that the new problems which were constantly arising might be met more easily. In Scott county 150 demonstrations and lectures in three months' time, reaching over 10,000 women, were given. Methods of conserving wheat, meat, fats, and sugar were discussed, resulting in a much increased saving in these supplies. The making of practical dietaries and wartime menus and a continued drive on the saving of foods necessary for exportation (by increasing the use of substitute foods) was a special wartime feature of the work.

Pledges were sent out to all of the Davenport women's clubs urging the elimination of the fourth meal, and to this appeal sixty organizations, embracing over 1,000 women, responded, pledging themselves to abstain from the serving or partaking of refreshments at any social function for the duration of the war.

During the early spring the increased production of food through war gardens was urged, and canning clubs were formed where groups of girls (10-17 years old) worked diligently throughout the summer. Two such groups meeting weekly canned 1,500 quarts of products for their own family consumption and demonstrated to their own people the superiority of cold pack canning over other methods. Fifty-five canning demonstrations, reaching every town in the county, and every ward in Davenport were held, where nearly 3,000 women were given instructions in the preservation of fruits, vegetables, and meats. The dehydrator, installed at the Friendly House by the city School Board and managed by the Home Demonstration Agent, turned out about 800 pounds of dried fruits and vegetables, samples of which won the blue ribbon at the State Horticultural Show and were finally sent into Washington, D. C., as an example of dehydrated products of especial merit.

"Stop! Don't eat that extra slice of bread, eat another potato instead" was the slogan used in April and May when the market was flooded with potatoes, and wheat was scarce. A county-wide campaign for the use of potatoes in place of wheat was carried on by means of exhibits, lectures, dialogues, and plays, demonstrations, and press notices. The grocers co-operated in this campaign, lowering the price and advertising the sale of potatoes.

Club work among the girls of the county was carried on throughout the entire year—canning clubs during the summer months, and food

and garment clubs during the winter months. Twenty young women were enrolled in classes to study nutrition and economy of foods. In Bettendorf a sewing club of girls from 10 to 15 years of age met weekly. Two sewing clubs at Princeton composed of fourth to eighth grade girls met one morning weekly for instruction in sewing.

Thrift in the home was stressed especially during the war period because of the increased need not only of supplies, but of money. Labor saving devices were exhibited and explained; plans for more efficient kitchens were drawn and household accounting was urged. Specialists were brought in to discuss the use of the budget and household accounting in every home. As a result 250 families began to keep some sort of an account of their expenditures and sent in statements of this character: "I bought two War Saving Stamps last month with the money I saved from my allowance. It surely pays to know where the money goes."

During the period when woolen materials were so scarce and so sorely needed by the men in uniform a campaign was carried on for the conservation of wool throughout the county. We asked for an increased use of old woolen material and the return to mills (for remanufacture) of woolen scraps too poor to use in any other way. The rural school teachers assisted in this campaign and succeeded in turning back hundreds of pounds of woolen material into the channel where it might be salvaged and used again. Some of the woolen material turned in was in the form of garments much too good to be thrown away and many of these were turned over to Davenport families who were in need of them. At the same time that the rural teachers made an effort to gather up woolen scraps, they also asked the children to save pits and stones for the making of gas masks, and about twenty barrels of these were collected.

Assistance was given the Overseer of the Poor, the Industrial Relief, and the Home Service Red Cross in doing individual home work, showing families how to make their earnings go a little farther, how to market, what foods were best suited to the needs of children, how to make over garments, etc. During the influenza epidemic help was given in homes where every member of the family was sick. Simple foods were cooked, rooms were aired, and the family made comfortable. Instructions were given in making wheatless breads, in canning or drying, in cutting over clothing, in the keeping of household accounts, in marketing, in food study, in the use of the sewing machine attachments, in sugar, meat, and fat saving, in the use of the pressure cooker, in rearranging kitchen equipment, in care of the sick, food for the child, etc.

Demonstrations and lectures were given at the various county institutes, and outside help was located for judging culinary and fancy work displays.

Letters were sent out to all the rural teachers giving suggestions for a hot noon lunch, and urging that every effort be made to secure the co-operation necessary to provide equipment for the preparation of the hot dish. Sandwich suggestions and suitable lunch combinations were given out to each teacher and to many mothers who were interested.

War Mothers of America

BY MRS. A. F. HASSELMAN, Historian

Realizing that on the morale of the folks at home depended much of our success in winning the war, and that one of the greatest props to a war mother's courage was in talking over with kindred spirits the events that happened to "my boy," a handful of Davenport war mothers planned the Mothers of Soldiers Club.

With the help of Miss Alice French, the organization was formed July 30, 1918, at the Y. W. C. A. Home, where the meetings have since been held. Mrs. J. F. Benson was chosen President, and Mrs. Gertrude Warren, Secretary-Treasurer.

As an organization, the work consisted largely of placing added supports under the courage of the members, by the messages and letters from the boys read in answer to roll call at the semi-monthly meetings, where many smiles and a few tears were mingled. The members as individuals have been identified with every active war work in the community.

The organization made an excellent growth, and later affiliated with the national body of the War Mothers of America, which has over a million members now enrolled, and to which are also eligible the wives, sisters, and daughters of men in active service of the United States during the war. The local organization is now known as Davenport Chapter War Mothers of America. The officers are:

President—Mrs. J. F. Benson.

Secretary—Mrs. Gertrude Warren.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. A. McGill.

Historian—Mrs. A. F. Hasselman.

After the armistice was signed and the boys were beginning to come home, a welcome home sign was placed at the Rock Island station, and when the 34th Division, a part of which were our own Batteries B and D, of the 126th Field Artillery, were coming into Newport News, a radio message of love and welcome was flashed to them from the War Mothers Club. Later a welcome home party was given at the Y. M. C. A. for all returned soldiers, and plans are in the making for much larger things in the future. The real work of the War Mothers of America is only just beginning, and the keynote of the organization will be "Service for Those who Served."

The Parent-Teacher Clubs

By MRS. L. C. VOSS, Chairman War Service Committee

It has been said: "The children of the United States are the nation's greatest asset." This being true there is no question as to on whom the momentous task of shaping and preparing this asset should fall. No organization was ever formed which could in any way reach out in all directions to a fuller extent than the Parent-Teacher Clubs.

When the slogan: "Food Will Win the War" became the nation's cry, no hearts were more deeply touched or hands more ready to respond than those of the parents of the rising generation. Consequently all over the city, under the auspices of a competent committee, the school gardens appeared. Every public and parochial school in the city had its garden. Approximately seven hundred children lent their time and efforts to make them a success.

The cups, medals, and cash prizes were enthusiastically competed for by the young patriots who have proved themselves every inch American. Theirs was a wonderful showing in the Fourth of July parade. Two hundred and fifty little city farmers followed the large float, which was wonderfully decorated with the fruits of their own labor. Each school presented their particular slogan, which proved that theirs was one great mind with but a single thought, that of "helping win the war."

When word first reached the Parent-Teachers of the wonderful fur-lough homes they at once responded. Twenty-five French orphans have been provided for by the fifteen different Parent-Teacher clubs.

Red Cross work is a mothers' work, and although nearly every member of the organization was the mother of her home, she found time and money to devote to Red Cross sewing. Eleven Red Cross sewing rooms were established throughout the city by different branches of the organization. A large number of sewing machines, tables, and other necessities were donated these rooms, but a great many were purchased by the clubs. Each found themselves under a burden of expense in some way or another, which they met in various ways. They made 22,575 bandages of different kinds, 205 comfort kits, 20,000 shot bags were made. Thousands of yards of tape were hemmed. Upward of 30,000 garments finished, such as bed shirts, over the tops, various kinds of underwear, bed blankets, pinafores, and numerous other articles were made. The knitting needles of the clubs clicked at all times, at home and everywhere, finishing over 2,000 woolen garments.

At the Red Cross Fair, the Parent-Teacher clubs promoted several attractions, and were able to turn over \$786.71 to the Red Cross.

Although Scott county women were not allowed to vote a number were present at the polls on election day. Each voter was asked by them to invest in Thrift or War Savings Stamps. This was no small task. A few men could not or would not understand why women were

allowed to be around the polls. One woman was even told that it was unlawful for her to sell anything within a certain radius of the polling place. She was accused of being an imposter, and it was with difficulty she proved her right. At the various polls the voters bought \$194.84 worth of stamps.

During cash week, November 24-30, 1918, the Parent-Teachers erected at the Columbia Theatre a very attractive booth, a large bird cage, which held the white dove of peace, and expressed their slogan: "Buy War Saving Stamps and Feed the Peace Dove." Cash sales for the week were \$337.60.

The central organization of Parent-Teacher clubs, with its great child welfare motive, stands ever ready to help Uncle Sam in whatever way possible.

State and District Activities that Centered Here

Scott county not only "put over" its own war activities with tremendous success but contributed much to the direction of state and district campaigns.

The work of the Greater Iowa Association, of great value in the Liberty Loan and other campaigns, was directed from its state headquarters here, with general offices in the Putnam building. Colonel George Watson French was its president and Woodworth Clum, secretary. Colonel French was also a member and Vice-Chairman of the State Council of National Defense. He spent most of his time during the war period in traveling over the state and to Washington, D. C., when necessary, in the interest of the Iowa work, and Secretary Clum was equally busy and effective. To their efforts were due largely the manner in which Iowa went "over the top" for every loan after the first two.

Mrs. J. W. Watzek was president of the Iowa Federated Women's Clubs and a prominent leader of the women's war work in the state.

George M. Bechtel was District Chairman for twenty-five counties for the second Liberty Loan, and Chairman of Group 8, Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Jones, Muscatine, and Scott counties, for the third, fourth, and fifth loans, and for sales to bonds of treasury certificates of indebtedness. He was Chairman of the Military Training Camps Association of this congressional district, passing on applications of candidates for the various training camps.

Ray Nyemaster was District Organizer for Group 8 for the Liberty Loans and District Chairman of the United War Work Drive.

Secretary Cchagan, of the Davenport Y. M. C. A., was District Secretary of the campaign for increasing the "Y" funds and personnel in war work.

J. Reed Lane was District Chairman for the first drive for a Y. M. C. A. war work fund.

A. F. Dawson was District Chairman for the first Red Cross membership campaign and for the Smileage Book campaign.

Homes Registration Service

BY E. P. ADLER, Chairman

The Davenport Bureau of the Homes Registration Service was a branch of the United States Housing Corporation, which was one of the activities of the Department of Labor.

A traveling representative of the corporation came to Davenport in July, 1918, and organized the Davenport branch of the Homes Registration Service, with the following members of the committee: E. P. Adler, Chairman; Lieut. J. Reed Lane, Dr. George M. Middleton, J. L. Hecht, R. L. Cornick, George Huntoon, J. W. Bollinger, Joseph Brus, Louis Bein, Eugene Walsh, W. O. Calvert, Maurice A. Hemsing.

Under instructions from Otto M. Eidlitz, the Davenport Bureau was to "arrange for listing, conserving, and where necessary improve existing homes. To foster the renting of all houses, flats, and rooms of Davenport through the Homes Registration Service. Also to use every effort to prevent profiteering in rents, and above all, the eviction of industrial workers engaged on government work. To take care of the welfare of war workers by inducing property owners to make their property sanitary and homelike. To bend every effort to secure for each war worker the kind of home he desires."

The first instructions to the committee were to secure data and make a card index system of all vacant houses and rooms in the city of Davenport. This was done through the aid of the letter carriers of Davenport, who made a complete house-to-house canvass, and, on cards provided, reported vacant rooms or houses, with complete data about them. Two hundred dollars was paid the letter carriers for this work, the fund being provided by the Scott County Council of Defense. It is interesting to note that in this canvass only about twenty vacant buildings were reported in the entire city, the majority of these being old store rooms, not suitable for residence.

Through the courtesy of the Scott County Council of Defense in supplying necessary funds, the committee began work on August 5, 1918, in an office in the Putnam Building, the entire expense being borne by the Council of Defense.

In a report made to Dr. James Ford, of Washington, Manager of the Homes Registration Division, on December 18, 1918, the chairman wrote as follows:

"Since this office was opened on August 5, 1918, we have heard a total of 112 cases, divided up roughly as follows: Raise in rent not allowed, 36; raise in rent allowed, 10; house wanted by owner, 19; houses sold, 7; complaints of heat, children, failure to pay rent, etc., 40. Total, 112. "From our records which we gathered in this office of rooms, rooms and board, furnished and unfurnished rooms for rent, this canvass being made by the mail carriers, we distributed these to applicants as follows: Light housekeeping rooms, 124; sleeping rooms, 24; room and board, 29. Total applications filled, 177."

During the existence of this office, which was closed on January 1, 1919, a number of cases were also heard which do not enter into the above report. In most cases they were petty quarrels between tenants and landlords, with the blame for the trouble about equally divided between each side. Landlords were anxious to get all they could out of their property, while war worker tenants were very chesty and threatened their landlord with "getting the government after him," etc.

It is my belief that this bureau did considerable good at a time when the city was choked with people. It was pitiful to listen to the complaints of men and women with children, who came here to do war work, and were living in one room because they could not secure better accommodations.

Hearings were held in every case where necessary, generally on the complaint of tenants, and both sides asked to be present. Some cases were quickly disposed of, while others took up hours of discussion and wrangling. In some cases arbitrary decisions had to be made, and in one or two instances the aggrieved parties secured attorneys and threatened fight. But nothing developed.

To the credit of the citizens of Davenport, it should be said that while rents were generally raised, and in some cases because tenants were calling on landlords and offering unheard of prices if they would throw out the present tenants and admit the new bidders, there were not many cases of serious rent profiteering disclosed.

The Fuel Commission

By LEE J. DOUGHERTY, Secretary

The term of office of the Davenport Commission of the United States Fuel Administration was filled with incidents that placed it in a position to be of benefit to the citizens of Davenport. The work proved to be interesting. The dealers in fuel were patriotic and the work of the commission was greatly facilitated by the willingness of the dealers to comply with all fuel regulations. At no time was there any serious conflict between the fuel dealers and the commission. The coal consumers were also very anxious to work in harmony with the coal dealers and the Fuel Commission. The commission found the domestic consumers as well as managers of industries ready and willing to comply with any and all suggestions made.

The United States Fuel Administration of Davenport was appointed October 13, 1917, with B. J. Denman as Chairman, E. K. Putnam as Secretary, and L. N. Gansworth as the third member of the commission, and these members worked faithfully during the winter of 1917 and the spring of 1918. It was during this period that the greatest amount of work was required. As Chairman Mr. Denman gave a great deal of his time to the work of the commission, and his knowledge of freight rates and other matters that entered into traffic conditions was of untold advantage to the Fuel Commission. E. K. Putnam, Secretary of the commission, gave practically his entire time from the date of his appointment until the spring of 1918, and his work should be appreciated keenly by the community, as he minimized the effect of an acute fuel shortage during the winter of 1917 and spring of 1918. Mr. Putnam kept a most complete and accurate record of all matters pertaining to the fuel situation. Mr. Gansworth did very excellent work as a member of this commission.

August 5, 1918, the resignations of E. K. Putnam, who entered Red Cross work and went overseas, and Mr. Gansworth, who entered Y. M. C. A. work and went overseas, were accepted.

V. E. Hayward and L. J. Dougherty were appointed to fill the vacancies on the commission. B. J. Denman remained as Chairman, and L. J. Dougherty was appointed Secretary.

Records of the fuel situation were continued and the Fuel Commission held regular meetings until the spring of 1919. Accurate records of cars of coal received in the city each week were kept during the period the commission was in service and these figures were compared with the figures of the previous year. By tabulating these figures and the amount of coal delivered by each dealer, the commission was able to approximate the requirements of the community and to distribute the available coal so that there was very little inconvenience and practically

no suffering from lack of fuel by domestic consumers and no interruption of industry.

It is proper that a word should be said in connection with the courteous and efficient work done by the clerical force in the office of E. K. Putnam, and by Miss Shebanek in the office of the Council of Defense. The commission received many complimentary reports from the public and fuel dealers regarding the work of the clerical force. The work of the Fuel Commission is now finished and it feels that the public and fuel dealers are to be commended for the perfect co-operation given during the term of office of the Davenport Fuel Commission.

The Rainbows' Return

When some 500 men of the famous Rainbow division returned to Iowa through Davenport, May 14, 1919, they received a welcome here that made them doubly glad to be back on Iowa soil. Factories, stores, and offices closed, the whole city turned out to greet them, and at the Hotel Blackhawk they were given a breakfast of fried chicken which they were still praising when they were demobilized at Camp Dodge. Belonging to the 168th Iowa Infantry, most of them had been the old Third Regiment of the Iowa National Guard. Mayor Lee J. Dougherty delivered a brief address of welcome, declaring it a proud day for Iowa that saw these famous fighters back home. Harry J. McFarland presided, with the support of the committees of the Community Welcome Home, of which he tells elsewhere in this volume.

Another hearty demonstration of welcome greeted the men of the 88th Division, and crowds also welcomed home the Batteries, although their separation into groups returning at various times led to their real welcome being a part of the community celebration of February 3, 1919.

The Public Library

BY GRACE D. ROSE, Librarian

During the time that the United States was engaged in war the government used the public libraries as important agents for general publicity. In all of the campaigns from the 1917 one, for war gardens, to the Red Cross membership drive of 1918, the Davenport Public Library posted bulletins, distributed pamphlets, and advertised in various ways. The pamphlets upon food conservation, canning, and preserving, and those published by the Committee of Public Information were received by the hundreds for free distribution. An effort was made to have the best and most reliable books and information upon the war and the many subjects which were of interest during this time. The walls of the Library and its bulletin boards were bright with the many colors of the posters that advertised Liberty Loans, the Red Cross campaigns, food conservation, War Savings Stamps, the United War Work Drive, etc.

One bulletin board was devoted to the subject of food conservation, and there were numerous exhibits of prepared foods that were furnished by Mrs. Kramer, the County Demonstrator. Recipes of these foods were duplicated by the High school pupils and were distributed at the Library. A collection of recipes for war cooking was made and was in constant use. One exhibit that was unique and very helpful was loaned by Frank Holm, February, 1918. There were dried fruits and vegetables, also fruits and vegetables that Mr. Holm had preserved by a home method of cold storage, and others that he had grown in his winter garden in his cellar. Careful directions for all the processes were likewise given.

In the fall of 1917 Miss Peck, the children's librarian, organized a Junior Red Cross Club. The children came to the Library on Saturday mornings eager to learn to knit, to make garments for refugee children, and to do their share of Red Cross work. A corps of volunteer workers came on Saturdays and Wednesdays to teach the children and supervise their work. The club labored faithfully until the spring and accomplished an appreciable amount of work. The articles included 8 bed quilts, 8 knitted quilts, 11 baby bonnets, 19 pairs of bootees, 3 fracture pillows, 10 handkerchiefs, 18 tumbler covers, 49 knitted squares, 9 sweaters, 3 pairs of wristlets, and a number of smaller articles.

Miss Dawson, the Branch Librarian, in co-operation with the Red Cross, arranged for knitting demonstrations at the Independent Baking Co. and Jackson school. A number of people at both places learned to knit and joined the ranks of Red Cross workers.

The Library was, of course, the local agent of the American Library Association in its war service. In September, 1917, the first appeal was made to raise funds for the establishment of library service in the camps and cantonments in this country and for our soldiers in France.

Davenport citizens donated \$1,150 during that week. Shortly afterwards a call for books and magazines brought large numbers of both to the Library. In October the Davenport Library sent over 1,000 books to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for the camp library. Later on books were shipped from Davenport to Camp Shelby, Miss.; to the Hoboken dispatch office for overseas use, and a good collection was placed in the Y. M. C. A. hut at Rock Island Arsenal. Over 5,000 books were sent from Davenport, and these were all prepared in the Library for immediate use. A large number of magazines were also donated for the use of the soldiers. The Librarian was appointed American Library Association supervisor for the library work for the Arsenal when the "Y" hut was opened there in June, 1918, and during the summer members of the Library staff made regular visits to care for the books. In September Mrs. Harry Evans volunteered her services for this work and served faithfully till the end of the year. Mrs. Schuyler succeeded Mrs. Evans in charge of the book collection.

Responding to the call of the American Library Association for workers in its war service, Miss Alice Curtis, of the Library staff, served in the American Library Association dispatch office at Newport News from June to October, and the Librarian was given three months leave of absence in the fall to act as camp librarian at Camp Bowie, Texas. Miss Peck had been accepted by the Red Cross for work in France when the armistice caused the engagement to be canceled. The Librarian served on the Committee for War Savings Stamps, and was chairman of the Library Committee of the War Camp Community Service, and represented the Davenport Public Library at the meeting of the seven organizations at Des Moines, September 28th, to plan for the United War Work campaign.

The Library club rooms were opened freely to patriotic leagues and similar organizations. The Library was a registration center in the first Red Cross membership drive and also for Red Cross nurses. Members of the Library staff have been enthusiastic and faithful workers both for the Red Cross and Belgian relief.

In every way that was possible the Library has co-operated with the Council of National Defense, the Red Cross, the National War Garden commission, and the departments of the United States government. The whole thought of the Public Library was to contribute its share in winning the war. The war service of the American Library Association is being continued in the camps and in France and will probably result in permanent libraries for soldiers and sailors. The Davenport Library will make another shipment of books for use in France and for the returning transports.

Post-war work is already started in a campaign for more gardens and reading material for the boy's working reserve; while our returning soldiers seek the Library for books on business and the civil occupations they wish to pursue.

The Lawyers

BY WAYNE G. COOK, Secretary Scott County Bar Association.

No class or profession has shown greater interest in or made greater sacrifices for the successful prosecution of the world war than has the Bar of the United States. It is the purpose of this article to record so far as possible the undertakings of the lawyers of Scott county and to set forth in a general way their war work, pertaining particularly to matters of a legal nature or those to which they were called by reason of their legal training.

There was no general war activity which did not have the hearty and faithful support of the lawyers as individuals. They were represented in every Liberty Loan campaign, they took part in the campaigns for funds for all war work organizations, and in general were active in every movement in which patriotic citizens participated.

The Bar of Scott county consists of approximately one hundred members. Of these twenty-one entered the active military or naval service of the United States between the date of the declaration of war and the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918. This is a representation of over 20 per cent of the total membership of the profession, and when it is remembered that a very large percentage of the members of our Bar are beyond the maximum age limit for acceptance under any circumstances, it will be seen that the percentage of qualified lawyers in active service was much greater.

In order that the names of Scott county's lawyers in the military and naval service may be perpetuated the following list is appended; comment is unnecessary:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Ficke.
Major N. D. Ely.
Captain F. H. French.
Captain Arthur Vollmer.
Captain Tom McClelland.
Lieutenant Charles S. Pryor.
Lieutenant Sam H. Erwin.
Lieutenant C. D. Waterman.
Lieutenant Herbert Sitz.
Lieutenant J. Reed Lane.
Albert F. Block.

Ernest Claussen.
Francis C. Harrison.
Glen D. Kelly.
James J. Lamb.
William W. Scott.
Hugh Webster.
Merle F. Wells.
Ralph G. Smith.
Ralph C. Williamson.
E. O. Newell.

Second only in importance to the men in the military service was the machinery by which our draft army was raised. The operation of the selective service act and its success was dependent absolutely upon the men to whom the executive and administrative duties in connection with the selection of registrants was delegated. These were the members of the various exemption boards. As the history of the work of these boards locally appears elsewhere they are only mentioned here because of the important service rendered by Judge Nathaniel French

as Chairman of Local Board No. 2, and by N. D. Ely as Chairman of the District Exemption Board prior to his receiving his commission in the army. Both of these gentlemen dropped everything and devoted their entire time for many weary months to the work of these boards. They brought to the task great ability and good judgment, and their performance of these important duties to the exclusion of all personal business interests reflected credit not only upon them but upon the Bar of Scott county.

Closely affiliated with the Exemption Boards were the government appeal agents, attorneys designated to represent the government in the investigation of cases wherein deferred classification was claimed and to appeal from the classification of the local boards in all cases where deferred classification was granted on the ground of dependency, the purpose being to bring all such cases before the District Board for uniform rulings.

These government appeal agents were first appointed under the original selective service act soon after the declaration of war. They were then known as representatives of the Provost Marshal-General. When the act was amended to provide for classification based on questionnaires sent to registrants provision was made for government appeal agents.

In Scott county the lawyers designated first as representatives of the Provost Marshal-General's office and later reappointed by the Governor to serve as government appeal agents were Albert W. Hamann, serving for Local Board No. 1; J. Clark Hall, for Local Board No. 2, and Henry H. Jebens, for the Local County Board.

The work of the appeal agents and of investigators under their supervision uncovered numerous cases of change of occupation for the purpose of evading military service, others in which dependency was made to appear by the questionnaires but where actually the dependent had property not mentioned sufficient to change the status of the registrant. A few cases of actual fraud and one of forgery were also uncovered, all of which was of immense importance in raising the enormous quotas without calling men actually needed in necessary industries or for the support of families.

The work of the appeal agents also operated to protect registrants ignorant of their rights and more frequently the families of men who were more than willing to go into the service to evade their domestic responsibilities. In other words, the duty of these agents was to see that every registrant was properly classified; that those who belonged in the service were placed in class I and those who were necessary elsewhere were kept at home.

It is estimated that prior to November, 1917, when the questionnaires were sent out, from seventy-five to 100 appeals had been handled for each Local Board. After that time the work was continuous and constant, as nearly three-fourths of the total cases had to be reviewed by the District Board. The satisfactory manner in which these arduous duties were discharged is shown by the Provost Marshal-General's report, a portion of which is as follows:

"The vast amount of work done by these men is not generally known. The character of the work required that it be done without publicity and as quietly as possible. The work was exacting and required care and judgment as not only the interests of the government required protection but those of registrants as well.

"No forms were prescribed and the appeal agents were required to develop their own forms, which was no small task. Furthermore, there was to begin with a dearth of precedent, and when rulings were made by the Provost Marshal-General's office they were frequently altered or reversed and each day brought new regulations and rulings to be studied and considered with relation to the cases on hand.

"After August 13, 1917, an appeal was required to be taken from every decision of the Local Board awarding a deferred classification on the ground of dependency. In many of these cases the appeal agent being satisfied of the propriety of the decision merely formally presented the record to the District Board, but others required exhaustive investigation. Among the questions causing difficulty were those wherein the registrant married after May 17, 1917. Here the department at different times took three different positions as to its policy, which made it extremely difficult to determine the proper classification.

"It can be seen that government appeal agents were faced with a heavy task. To perform this task to a degree satisfactory to the government it was inevitable in a large proportion of the cases that private livelihoods and business interests of these men would materially suffer. It was a task that meant unlimited sacrifice, and the records of this office show that the duties were fully realized and that they were adequately performed."

The purpose of the selective service act was not to see that as many men as possible be classed for military service irrespective of all else, but to see that each registrant was placed where he could best serve the interests of the nation. In many cases this was not in the army but in some necessary productive industry or at home in the support of those whom the government would otherwise have to take care of.

In handling the millions of registrants required to fill out questionnaires it was essential that some means be provided to afford advice and assistance to these men in order that there be a minimum of errors and that individual rights and those of the nation be adequately protected.

It was but natural that this task, involving as it did the interpretation of statutes and regulations, should devolve upon the lawyers of the country. The American Bar Association offered to the government the services of its members for this purpose, and acting upon its suggestion the governor of each state appointed in each county or district three lawyers as permanent members of the Legal Advisory Board. These members had charge of the selection of associate members to constitute a body prepared to advise registrants of the intent and purposes of the selective service law and of their rights and obligations thereunder, to assist in the filling out of questionnaires and to see that full justice was done both to the registrant and the government.

The permanent members of the Scott County Legal Advisory Board were Hon. M. F. Donegan, Chairman; Hon. Jas. W. Bollinger and Chas. Grilk. To name the associate members would be practically to reproduce the roster of the Scott County Bar, for without exception the lawyers of Scott county volunteered for this service, and while some

did little actual work the great majority devoted days of time to this purpose without pay.

The Scott County Bar Association passed a resolution to the effect that no charge should be made by any member for services in connection with the classification of any registrant, and so far as known no charge was made to any registrant for these services in Scott county.

Between 5,000 and 7,500 questionnaires were presented to the Scott County Legal Advisory Board for advice and assistance, and from ten to thirty lawyers were on duty constantly at the City Hall during a month or more.

It may be safely stated that the work of the Legal Advisory Board, while not free from errors, relieved the local boards and the appeal agents of a vast amount of labor and resulted in minimizing the number of cases of fraud, or concealment, in aiding registrants to make only proper claims for deferred classification and in making certain that proper claims for exemption were fully presented.

Another voluntary organization of great importance was that known as the "Four Minute Men," who operated under the authority of the Committee on Public Information and carried on through four minute speeches in churches, schools, and theatres a campaign of education in which plans of the various departments were explained and the public acquainted not only with the methods and policies of the government, but with the need for concerted action and individual sacrifice for the common good. Probably no one thing was productive of greater good or created a more wholesome attitude in the public mind than the work of these "Four Minute Men." This work was not confined strictly to the bar but naturally the bar furnished a large percentage of the speakers, many of whom appeared with great frequency and devoted much time to this valuable service.

In order that soldiers and sailors or their families in need of legal advice and services other than those connected with their liability for service and claims for exemption might be served and their business interests protected, a committee was appointed in each county to organize the Bar so that such services should be rendered free of charge.

The committee for Scott county, appointed under authority of the Iowa State Bar Association, consisted of E. M. Sharon, J. W. Bollinger, and Wayne G. Cook. The appointment of this committee came too late to enable it to do much before the signing of the armistice terms, but in all probability it will still be required to do considerable work along these lines.

During the period of the war the Scott County Bar Association abandoned its settled policy of having its annual banquet and other social affairs limited to the lawyers, and instead endeavored to create and crystallize patriotic sentiment in Scott county by affording an opportunity to a greater number to listen to the views of prominent speakers.

In 1917, when Batteries B and D were ordered to the border for training the association entertained every member of both Batteries at a banquet at the Commercial Club. The speakers were N. D. Ely, M. V. Gannon, Henry Thuenen, Hugh Webster, United States District

Attorney Claude R. Porter, and Hon. M. J. Wade. The meeting was a great success and the association was advised by Colonel A. M. Compton, then commanding Battery B, that it served to show every member of the local Batteries that Scott county was behind them and did much to instill the proper spirit for the undertaking upon which they were entering.

In July, 1918, a patriotic dinner was served by the Bar Association to which representative citizens of Davenport, members of the Council of Defense from the entire county, representatives of various War Savings Stamps societies, and similar organizations were invited. The purpose of this meeting was to afford Scott county residents a better insight into the manner in which other localities were meeting the serious problem of raising funds for war work and dealing with "slackers" ignorant or intentional.

The speakers were Emmett Tinley, of Council Bluffs; James B. Weaver, of Des Moines; Charles Pickett, of Waterloo; Dr. D. J. McCarthy, of Davenport, and Federal Judge M. J. Wade. Without doubt no finer set of speeches were ever delivered in Scott county on one program, and there was no one who attended but left with a clearer conception of the causes of the war and the necessity for prosecuting it with vigor. Mr. Tinley, who was in charge of the Liberty Loan Court at Council Bluffs, explained in detail the methods used for educating the ignorant and forcing the unwilling to contribute to war activities, etc. His speech furnished further inspiration to a similar court by the Scott County Council of Defense, which operated with great success in the fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

The Physicians and Surgeons

BY DR. E. M. KINGSBURY

Scott county may well be proud of her record of sacrifices, of her position on the roll of honor in Liberty Bond sales and War Community service, but in no instance, save where life was fearlessly and freely given that the world might remain free, has she greater reason for a deep sense of pride and satisfaction than in that which was done by her doctors. Her physicians responded in a way unsurpassed by any other class of citizens and comparable only with the work and courage of the boys in the fighting line.

Every physician received a personal call to volunteer his services. Everyone was needed. The percentage of the total number of registered physicians required for actual service was so great it was feared the Surgeon-General would have to resort to a draft to supply the need. That this was not necessary is an honor to the fraternity of which we may be proud, and the record of Scott county, as always, is particularly gratifying since upwards of 80 per cent of her medical men were engaged in some branch of war service.

The doctors who entered active service for their country are due especial praise. They gave up much which will never be repaid in time or money, and expected nothing on their return to civil life other than that they be given credit for the sacrifice by their fellow citizens. A brief resume of them and their status in April, 1919, follows:

Larned V. P. Allen, 32, single; entered service as First Lieutenant July 3, 1917. Spent three months at Des Moines, Iowa, eleven months at Camp Cody with Field Hospital No. 134. He went to France as Captain in September, 1918; was graduated from the Army Sanitary School at Langres, France. Acted as Bn. Surgeon for the 26th Infantry, 1st Division, in Meuse-Argonne drive. Honorably discharged at New York City, December 21, 1918.

Hugh P. Barton, 33, single; entered service as First Lieutenant September 29, 1917. Served with the 42d Infantry, 12th Division at Camp Dodge, Camp Devens, and Camp Upton. Recommended for promotion November 14, 1918. In base hospital work at Camp Devens. Was an assistant examiner for Exemption Board No. 1, Davenport, Iowa, before enlistment.

George Bawden, 38, married; entered the service as First Lieutenant June 28, 1917. Stationed at Medical Officers Training Camp and Base Hospital at Fort Riley, Kansas, August 17th to April, 1918; at out patient clinic, Camp Lee July to December, 1918; at School of Urology, Fort Oglethorpe April to July, 1918.

William S. Binford, Dixon, Iowa, 43, married; entered service as Captain July 6, 1917. Stationed at Base Hospital Fort Riley, C. O. pneumonia section, general medical consultant for medical and surgical sections from December 22, 1918, to time of discharge. Recommended for promotion.

Charles E. Block, 29, single; entered service as First Lieutenant January 3, 1918. Stationed at Rochester, Minn., for special work; then

at Fort Riley; then at Allentown, Penn. Went to France in September, 1918, with Base Hospital No. 82 at Toul. After armistice to Tours, Medical Headquarters, then to Coblenz, Prussia, Holland, and Germany with surgical unit.

W. Blything, Bettendorf, Iowa, 38; entered service March, 1918, as Captain. Stationed with Base Hospital 88th Division. Served as member of Scott County Exemption Board before enlistment.

George Braunlich, 28, single; entered service June, 1918, as First Lieutenant. Was stationed in Base Hospital at Fort McArthur and later sent to Manila, P. I. Still overseas.

John D. Cantwell, 41, married; entered service June 30, 1918, as First Lieutenant. Stationed at Base Hospital No. 154, Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Served as member of Scott County Exemption Board before enlistment.

H. M. Decker, 41, married; entered service July, 1918, as Captain. Was sent to France where he was Chief of Radiology Service, Base Hospital No. 113, Savernay, France. Still overseas. Served as an assistant examiner on Exemption Board No. 2, Davenport, Iowa.

E. O. Ficke, 39, married; entered service March, 1918, as Captain. Acted as Bn. Surgeon for 357th Infantry, 90th Division, overseas at St. Michiel and Verdun fronts. Was severely gassed and invalided home, where he has since recovered.

W. E. Foley, 27, married; entered service February, 1918, as First Lieutenant. Was sent overseas and was stationed with Base Hospital No. 53, Langres, France.

C. E. Glynn, 46, married; entered service October 24, 1918. Stationed at Camp Dodge as surgeon on reconstruction work of overseas casualties. Still in service.

Gordon F. Harkness, 38, married; entered service as Captain July 17, 1918. Stationed at Base Hospital, Camp Jackson and Evacuation Hospital No. 42, Camp Greenleaf, Ga., in surgery of eye, ear, nose, and throat. Previous to entering service was Captain of American Protective League Secret Service for state of Iowa.

Wm. G. Johnson, 38, married; entered service as First Lieutenant July, 1917. Stationed at Medical Officers Training Camp, Fort Riley, Kan. Sent to France May, 1918. Promoted to Captain June, 1918. Served in action with 58th Infantry, 4th Division.

Ray R. Kulp, 39, married; entered service October, 1917, as First Lieutenant. For instruction in orthopedic surgery in Chicago, February and March, 1918. Sent to France September, 1918. Worked in Base Hospitals Nos. 9, 63, 65, and 66. Was orthopedic surgeon in 90th Division during Argonne drive. Still in service.

Frederick H. Lamb, 31, single; entered service July, 1917. To Fort Riley Medical Officers Training Camp; to Camp Cody December, 1917. Promoted to Captain; made Chief of Laboratory and Pathology service, Base Hospital, Camp Cody, to January, 1919. Transferred to Base Hospital, Camp Pike, Ark.

Chas. D. Martin, Jr., 26, single; entered service July 10, 1918. Was sent to San Antonio, Texas, for six weeks, then to Manila, P. I., where he is now stationed.

D. J. McCarthy, 45, married; entered service as Captain in American Red Cross in 1917. Sent to Russia and Roumania as head of surgical unit. Returned to United States in 1918, and since promoted to Major and served in Salonika. Decorated by Serbian and Roumanian governments. Ranked as Major in Serbia. Returned to United States in May, 1919.

George M. Middleton, 44, married; entered service as Captain September, 1918. C. O. of Student Co. 46, Fort Riley, Kan., to November 11, 1918. Field Hospital Co. E to December 7, 1918, when honorably discharged. Was assistant examiner on Exemption Board No. 2, Davenport, Iowa, from July, 1917, until entering the service.

John A. McIntyre, 28, married; entered service July 6, 1917, as Captain. Stationed at Fort Riley and Camp Dodge. To France August, 1918; 350th Ambulance Co., 88th Division.. Acting Division Urologist. Still in service.

John C. Murphy, 43, single, now located at Aurora, Ill.; entered service May, 1917, as First Lieutenant. Served with Field Artillery at Camp Logan Roots, Camp Cody, and Fort Sill. Sent to France September, 1918, with 126th Field Artillery. Honorably discharged February, 1919. Was recommended for promotion.

L. M. Ochs, 31, single; entered service July, 1918, as First Lieutenant. Stationed at Kelley Field Hospital, San Antonio, in psychiatry in September. Was on Examining Board.

Raymond E. Peck, 42, married; entered service as Captain October, 1918. Stationed at General Hospital No. 14, Camp Greenleaf, Ga. Chairman Membership Committee Red Cross. Honorably discharged December, 1918.

Peter H. Schroeder, 40, married; entered service as First Lieutenant 1916. Served during Mexican border campaign. Sent to Fort Riley June, 1917; to Camp Cody September, 1917; with 126th Field Artillery, Regimental Surgeon 109th Ammunition Train, and promoted to Captain February, 1918. Sent to France in September, 1918. Recommended for promotion to Major. Still overseas.

Lee E. Schafer, 30, married; entered service at First Lieutenant July, 1917. Went to France in 1917 with the Rainbow Division. Served in Evacuation Hospital No. 1. Promoted to Captain.

W. F. Speers, 39, married; entered service August 1, 1917, as First Lieutenant. Stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., as instructor to Medical Reserve Officers and Division Ambulance Companies. Promoted to Captain. Discharged January 2, 1919.

John V. Littig, 41, married; entered service as Captain August, 1917. Sent to Fort Riley, then to Camp Taylor as Chief of eye, ear, nose, and throat service. Promoted to Major. Still in service. Served as assistant examiner on Exemption Board No. 2, Davenport, Iowa, from July, 1917, until entering the service.

Geo. W. Frank, Buffalo, Iowa, 43; entered service. No data furnished.

Thos. W. Byrnes; entered service. No data furnished.

Frederick Lambach, 53, married. Applied for commission February, 1918; rejected for physical disability May 25, 1918; disability removed by operation July 1st; re-examined August 15th, and commissioned Captain October 1, 1918. Stationed at Camp Greenleaf October 24 to December 3, 1918. Sent to Rockefeller Institute December 9th; remained there until December 21st. At Camp Mead from December 22, 1918, to January 3, 1919. Honorably discharged at Camp Dodge January 15, 1919.

T. Wilbert Kemmerer, 41; entered service early in 1917. Took special courses at Rockefeller Institute and was later transferred to Base Hospital at Camp Cody. Sent overseas in summer of 1918.

Those who by reason of age, physical disability, essential public need, essential institutional need, or on account of dependents were classed as ineligible for commissions, and yet were anxious to do their duty, were made members of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps of the Council of National Defense:

Allen, Wm. L.
Bailey, W. W.
Baker, J. F.
Braunlich, Henry
Burkhart, J. R.
Carney, R. P.

Chinn, David J.
Decker, George E.
Dunn, James
Donahoe, A. P.
Dahms, O. A.
Elmer, Albert W.

Gillette, A. E.
 Hands, S. G.
 Hunt, W. F.
 Hoefle, H. C.
 Hageboeck, A. L.
 Haller, J. T.
 Johnson, C. C.
 Kuhl, A. B.
 Kingsbury, E. M.
 Kruehl, D. G.
 Lando, D. H.
 Lindley, C. T.
 McCullough, G. F.
 Marble, J. A.
 Matthey, Henry

Matthey, Walter
 Portsmann, L. J.
 Rendleman, Wm. H.
 Rogers, O. C.
 Strohbehn, E. F.
 Starbuck, T. D.
 Struble, L. W.
 Schumacher, Henry
 Skelley, W. F.
 Sala, O. P.
 Sullivan, — —
 Tucker, Genevieve
 Teufel, J. C.
 Weber, Lee
 Watzek, J. W.

Those appointed by the Governor of the state to serve on the various Selective Service Boards are as follows:

Local Board Division No. 1—Dr. Kuno Struck, Dr. George Bawden, Dr. C. E. Glynn, Dr. F. Neufeldt, Dr. B. Schmidt, Dr. T. D. Starbuck, Dr. E. F. Strohbehn, Dr. K. Vollmer, and Dr. J. S. Weber.

Local Board Division No. 2—Dr. Wm. L. Allen, Dr. H. M. Decker, Dr. E. M. Kingsbury, Dr. George Middleton, Dr. George Decker, and Dr. John V. Littig.

Scott County Board—Dr. J. D. Blything, Dr. J. D. Cantwell, Dr. G. B. Maxwell and Dr. J. C. Teufel.

Medical Advisory Board—Dr. Wm. Rendleman, Dr. G. F. Harkness, Dr. P. A. Bendixen, Dr. J. Dunn, Dr. Lee Weber, Dr. R. P. Carney, Dr. S. G. Hands, and Dr. L. W. Struble.

The Nurses

Just as insistent as the call for physicians and surgeons was the call for nurses, and during the war period the nurses of Scott county answered the many calls made upon them with a patriotic fervor which held nothing back.

The call carried many of them beyond the seas. Cablegrams from Athens, June 6th, through the Associated Press, announced to the world that among the Red Cross nurses decorated by the King of Greece with the Order of Military Merit, for their work in fighting the typhus epidemic in Macedonia, was Miss Alma Hartz, of Davenport.

Miss Wilhelmina Hohnsbeen not only saw service under fire on the Alsacian front, but accompanied the army of occupation to Coblenz. Many others saw foreign service, served in the camps here in the United States, or helped fight the influenza epidemic at home.

The following record is furnished for this volume by Miss Clara L. Craine, Chairman of the Red Cross Enrollment Committee:

RED CROSS NURSES

Wilhelmina Hohnsbeen, Camp Grant, Ill., France, and with Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany; in service eighteen months.

Bernadine Wirtz, Camp Lewis, Wash., France; in service fourteen months.

Olive Whitlock, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, France; in service fourteen months.

Hildegard Anderson, Camp Travis, Texas, France; in service fifteen months.

Agnes Puck, Fort Logan Roots, France; still in service.

Alma Hartz, stationed at Athens, Greece; entered service October, 1918.

Grace Van Evera, France.

Elizabeth Weiman, France (deceased); in service eight months.

Bessie Whitaker, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, France; in service fourteenth months.

Martha Stokley, Camp Custer, France.

Cora Bieber, service in France; Bessie Baldwin, service in France; Lynn Freeland, service in France; Beatrice Corridon, service in France; Stella Mallette, service in France; Ella Horst, service in France.

Mrs. Elizabeth Flynn, Porto Rico.

Edna Athinson, Camp Dodge, Iowa; United States Hospital, Denver, Colo.; in service twelve months.

E. Julia Beale, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Still in service October, 1918.

Blanche Schuttler, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; United States Hospital, Denver, Colo.; United States Hospital, New Jersey. Still in service.

Mildred Laemer, Fort Riley, Texas. In service in 1917.

Anna Marie Goetsch, Camp Dodge, Iowa; in service four months.

Lenore Schroeder, Camp Travis, Texas; in service three months.

Margaret Matheson, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; United States Hospital, New Jersey; still in service; entered June, 1918.

Martha Oakes, organized Red Cross classes; Chief Nurse Camp Gordon, Ga.; still in service; entered August, 1918.

Daisy Marsden, United States Hospital, New York.

Cora Hicks, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

Edith Muhs, Superintendent Emergency Hospital during influenza epidemic; theoretical instructor of Red Cross classes in Tri-Cities.

Mary E. Flynn, prepared for service for overseas.

Jane Garrod, Fort Sheridan and Camp Dodge, Iowa. Still in service.

Marie Edwards, Camp Dodge.

Elizabeth Sieler, Camp Dodge.

Clara Fecker, Walter Reed Base Hospital, Van Couver, Wash., six months.

Clara Reistroffer, Camp Custer and Camp Grant.

Amanda Bard, preparing to enter service when stricken with typhoid fever; later served at Emergency Hospital.

Catherine Kane, Camp Donaphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; returned from service on account of ill health (deceased).

Clara L. Craine, served in Emergency Hospital during Spanish influenza.

GRADUATE NURSES WHO SERVED DURING SPANISH INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

Ila White, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Alba Smith, Great Lakes.

Genevieve Malloy, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Lucy Howarth, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Anna Fundell, Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Great Lakes.

Dorothy Lorenzen, Camp Grant.

Marie Dickinson, Ames.

Gertrude Shanley, Camp Grant.

Agnes Joynt, Ames.

Susan Smith, Camp Dodge; Emergency Hospital, Davenport.

Bessie Tuey, Camp Dodge; Emergency Hospital, Davenport.

Saidee Murphy, took care of soldiers at Detention Hospital, Rock Island.

Mrs. Ethel Westbay Alden, relief work during influenza epidemic, Wyoming, Iowa.

HOME DEFENSE NURSES EMERGENCY HOSPITAL DURING INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

Penelope Brown, Kate Jepsen, Agnes Conway, Mary F. Seccombe, Mrs. Louise Harding Gansworth, Mrs. Alice Huston Berg, Mrs. Kate Martin Lowery, Martha Baker, Mrs. Elfrida Litcher, Mrs. Dan Sayles, Mrs. Roma Wallaser Henry (died in service), Mrs. Ira Gleason Foley, Mrs. Monta Kelley Buckingham, Henrietta Gablestein, Helen Nagel, Adelaide Phelan, Genevieve Gough, and Mary Lawler,

Mary Winkler, in charge of influenza patients at St. Ambrose College (died in service).

Mrs. Amanda Machirus, Emergency Hospital during influenza epidemic.

PUPIL NURSES OF DAVENPORT HOSPITAL GIVING SERVICE DURING INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

Martha Cornel and Mary Freund, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Winnie Motter, Irene Duggleby, Mae Campbell, Sena Christensen, Evelyn Robinsen, and Naomi Sandstedt, Emergency Hospital, Davenport.

PUPIL NURSES OF MERCY HOSPITAL GIVING SERVICE DURING INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

Winifred Scanlin, Gloria Cranor, Margaret Severs, Julia Hecklinger, Nellie Watterson, Ruth Wolfe, Hattie Menzenberg, Lydia Bauman, Josephine Moylan, Carman Flannery, and Frances Cant, Emergency Hospital, Davenport.

PUPIL NURSES OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL GIVING SERVICE DURING
INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

Leone Van Mechelen, and Esther Amidon, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Mabel Walker, Maud Snyder, Lola Spaid, Lucile Fox, Esther Thulin, Aves Garetson, Esther Hansen, Alice Petri, Hazel Carlson, Amanda Schluns, Edith Hill, and Blanche Wainwright, Emergency Hospital, Davenport.

The Dentists

Among the professions which placed their time and skill at the disposal of the government, the dentists of the country performed a notable service; and the record shows that Iowa was near the top in this contribution to the national morale, and Scott county at the top in Iowa.

They rendered a great service, first for the volunteers and then for men sent forward under the draft. Of the large amount of work done for members of the Batteries before they left, no record was kept. At that time efforts were largely directed to make men fit who had been rejected for dental defects. Later it was to make all accepted draft men dentally fit to take their place in the fighting ranks.

In March, 1916, the Preparedness League of American Dentists was formed, with Iowa in the Chicago district. State and county supervisors were appointed. Some of the eastern states got to work earlier than Iowa did, but after Iowa was once organized no state equalled her for the amount of work done for the drafted men. Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania were able to report more operations, but the 44,080 operations in Iowa were surpassed in proportion to population only by Massachusetts.

Figures furnished by Dr. H. E. Latcham, state director for Iowa, show that Scott county led the state with twenty-two operators and 2,024 operations, performed free for soldiers.

Dr. C. R. Baker was appointed county supervisor for Scott county, and Dr. E. M. Kingsbury was of great help to him in organizing the work and in the making of the thousands of examinations. A later development was the appointment of a dentist for each draft board—Dr. L. M. Desmond for Board No. 1, Dr. C. R. Baker for No. 2, and Dr. W. E. Haller for Scott County Board. Dr. F. B. Ebersole succeeded Dr. Desmond when the latter entered the service.

The Greater Davenport Committee and Davenport Commercial Club

By J. C. MCCARTHY, Secretary

In outlining the war activities of the Greater Davenport Committee and Davenport Commercial Club it is difficult to consider them separately, inasmuch as they were conducted under the guidance of a single executive head and from a headquarters maintained jointly by the two organizations.

By reason of its strategic location it was appreciated at the very outset of the war that Rock Island Arsenal should become the nation's greatest munitions plant and the Greater Davenport Committee set to work to bring this to the realization of members of Congress with the view of getting their support in obtaining increased appropriations which would permit the Arsenal to expand. Their attention was called to the fact that Rock Island Arsenal is more than 1,000 miles from either coast line, is approximately equi-distant between the Canadian frontier and the Gulf, and is located in the middle of the Mississippi river, the country's greatest inland waterway.

Fear was expressed, however, by certain of the legislators that by reason of its location far from the great industrial centers of the East a sufficient supply of labor would not be obtainable for the Arsenal, and they accordingly declined to give their support to measures looking to the establishment of any shops for Arsenal expansion. The Greater Davenport Committee, however, felt sure that plenty of labor could be obtained to meet this expansion, and as an evidence of its faith in this respect, pledged its word to Congress and to the War Department to bring to this community all the labor that would be needed.

This promise resulted in the inauguration of an advertising campaign extending over six states, where, through the medium of daily and weekly newspapers the Greater Davenport Committee told of the ideal working conditions provided by the Arsenal and of the high rates of pay there. It impressed upon the readers of these advertisements the patriotic duty of labor to rally to the support of industries that had a bearing on the winning of the war.

With the completion of two of the larger national army cantonments representatives of the committee, through the medium of special newspaper advertising and personal solicitation brought to the attention of men who were being discharged the great need for workmen at the Arsenal.

When the committee started its activities less than 2,000 men were employed in the Arsenal shops, and when it concluded its campaign this number had been increased to 15,000. Col. G. W. Burr, Ordnance Department, United States Army, Commandant of the Arsenal, in a public

statement gave the Greater Davenport Committee credit for having obtained about 60 per cent of this total increase. More than 150 newspapers were utilized by the committee in this campaign.

The next war activity in which the organization engaged was the mobilization of Davenport's industries for war service. It was through the medium of the committee that a plan was worked out for bringing to the attention of the authorities at Washington a comprehensive survey of the Davenport industries that were prepared to handle war orders. The manufacturers formed an organization known as the Associated Manufacturers of Davenport, and its representative at the national capital secured for the Davenport industries war contracts amounting to \$29,000,000.

The great influx of labor to the community to engage in war work at the Arsenal and in the private industries soon brought about an acute housing situation, and to meet this the Greater Davenport Committee, through a "rent-a-room" campaign appealed to the householders of the community to provide accommodations for the newcomers. An office was established at the Davenport Commercial Club for the registration of rooms for rent and for several months the services of one clerk was devoted exclusively to this work and accommodations for several thousand workmen were obtained. This activity was continued until the signing of the armistice. The need for increased home building was manifest to the committee and it undertook to organize private capital into a plan for building a large number of homes. This was abandoned, however, when the government housing project was inaugurated.

When the National Guard of the country was called into active service the enrollment in Davenport's two Batteries of Artillery and Supply Company was beneath war strength. The Greater Davenport Committee undertook to obtain the desired number of additional enlistments and by means of a campaign of publicity, public meetings, and advertising in Davenport and surrounding points soon accomplished this undertaking and the units went into service with full war strength.

All of the clerical work in connection with the movement which brought about the building of the model group of armory buildings for the Batteries was handled by the forces of the Greater Davenport Committee and Davenport Commercial Club. In the same manner the clerical work in connection with the Liberty Loan campaigns was handled, and the Davenport Commercial Club served as headquarters for four of the five campaigns. The clerical work and distribution of posters and literature in connection with the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A. and War Savings Stamps drives also were handled from the Commercial Club.

The appeal of the national government for increased production of food stuffs brought about the creation of a War Gardens Committee affiliated with the Commercial Club. An extensive survey of all the vacant lots in the city was made, and through the Club scores of plats of ground were allotted to the amateur gardeners.

The Retail Merchants Bureau of the Commercial Club successfully conducted a campaign for the elimination of special deliveries of mer-

chandise and to minimize the exchange of purchased articles. The Traffic Bureau of the Club worked for the fullest possible utilization of transportation by loading cars to capacity and elimination of demurrage.

Throughout the entire war hardly a week passed but what the main dining room of the Commercial Club was utilized for addresses by various speakers in the interest of war measures.

The inability of the Davenport Chapter of the American Red Cross to obtain suitable headquarters and workrooms in the down town section brought about the allotment of the pool room, ladies' parlor, and reading room of the Commercial Club for this purpose, and throughout the war these rooms were used from early morning until late at night by scores of patriotic women engaged in making surgical dressings, garments, and other Red Cross requisites.

The Club brought about the establishment in Davenport of a secret organization of traveling men that did its bit in assisting the government to conduct its campaign against treasonable utterances and for the saving of food and fuel.

The Secretary of the Greater Davenport Committee and Davenport Commercial Club accepted and served as manager of a Red Cross Fair which brought \$12,000 into the treasury of the Davenport Chapter. The secretarial and house forces of the Club also were utilized in the establishment of an Emergency Red Cross Hospital during the influenza epidemic. The bureaus of the Club assisted in the measures instituted at that time to prevent the spread of the dread disease.

Throughout the entire war the privileges of the Club were offered to all officers stationed at the Rock Island Arsenal or engaged in other duties in this community, and hundreds of them availed themselves of this courtesy. This action on the part of the Club was particularly appreciated during the time the ordnance school for officers was located at the Arsenal.

The Commercial Club assisted in the establishment of the War Camp Community Service in Davenport and for a time supplied office facilities for those engaged in that work.

Through the medium of the Charities and Advertising Bureau of the Club scores of entertainments, fairs, etc., purporting to be in the interest of war activities were investigated and endorsement was given only those which were found to be as represented.

The Press

BY J. E. HARDMAN

The newspapers of Scott county, during the world war, did their part well in assisting to mobilize all the forces of the community to the end that Scott county should perform its full share and more of the great work that was so suddenly thrust upon the nation when America entered the conflict. A rather unusual condition existed in April, 1917, and continues now, for all the newspapers published in the county are printed in Davenport. It was from Davenport, therefore, that all the information and all the appeals carried by newspapers to the people of the county went out to every town and village and farm home.

The five newspapers—the Iowa Reform, a German semi-weekly; the Catholic Messenger, an English weekly; Der Demokrat, a German daily; The Democrat and Leader, an English daily, evening five days and Sunday morning, and The Times, an English evening paper—all contributed to the success of the war. Owing to the conditions that developed the Iowa Reform returned to weekly publication, and on September 7, 1918, Der Demokrat announced that it would no longer be published. Der Demokrat had been a loyal supporter of the government since the declaration of war, but as Fred A. Lischer, the publisher, announced, a prejudice had developed that made it advisable to suspend. The machinery was disposed of and a publication that had been a feature of the community life for over half a century came to an end.

For a time the other newspapers faced strenuous days, in common with newspapers all over the country, for there was a shortage of print paper, and in addition to soaring prices it was necessary to contend with this shortage by agreeing to receive paper as it was doled out under strict government regulations, limiting the amount of news that could be printed in proportion to the amount of advertising carried.

The newspapers printed all the war news that was available and which did not come in the class of news the government had requested them not to print. Telegraph and cable news pertaining to the war was, of course, censored at its source. But there was much news at Rock Island Arsenal, available at all times to Davenport newspaper men, which could not be printed out of consideration of safety for the government. This was a self-imposed censorship, just as the movements of troop trains, which passed through the city daily, were not reported out of respect to the request of the government. There was at no time any official with a blue pencil limiting what Scott county papers might print—the requests made by the government were always observed by these newspapers.

Every form of community organization or united effort, having for its object to contribute to the winning of the war, was given the fullest publicity day after day by the Scott county newspapers. The appeals for workers at the Arsenal, the need of growing more wheat, the importance of war gardens, the necessity for conserving fuel, the full explanation of the process of the draft, the publication of names, the announcements of the local draft boards, the explanation of the work done by the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the plans for entertaining men in the camps and here, to mention only a few things, were all given liberal space.

There was no single phase of the war work that was not given the fullest support by the Davenport papers. And this was particularly apparent in the appeal for funds for the Red Cross, whose quick organization was one of the happy incidents of Davenport's war period. But it was in the explanation and appeals for loyal support of the Liberty Loans that the Davenport newspapers gave space most liberally. In editorial and news columns they endeavored to make every person in the county fully conversant with every phase of these loan drives and the wonderful record of the county was made possible, in no small way, by the work of the papers. Linked with the loans were the War Savings Certificates and the Thrift Stamps, and these like the bond issues had to be most minutely explained.

The entire community war activity was reflected in the columns of the papers from day to day, for there was not an important speech or other event connected with the war here in Scott county that did not receive full consideration in the news columns. In the bound files of the Davenport newspapers throughout the war period is to be found from day to day the history of Scott county in the war—a marvelous record of achievement surpassed nowhere in the country. And it should not be omitted, even in a brief survey of local newspaper activity during the war, that to a very large extent it was the loyalty and support of the subscribers and advertisers that made it possible for the newspapers during this period to be the medium through which there was developed in Scott county a new community spirit of co-operation and a new power to do big things in a big way that have commanded for the county the admiration and respect of the entire state.

Housing

BY PARKE T. BURROWS, Architect

Soon after the United States entered the world war it became evident that the great expansion of the government plant at Rock Island Arsenal, requiring an approximate increase in the number of employes from 2,000 to 15,000, would require a commensurate expansion in the housing facilities of the Tri-Cities.

In the winter of 1918, steps were taken by Davenport business men to interest the government in providing suitable housing in order that Davenport might take care of her quota of the thousands of people brought to this community by the war work. It was proposed that a local company be formed which should receive financial assistance from the government, but should be responsible for carrying out all of the details of the building operation. The cities on the Illinois side of the river took similar action. The government sent representatives to investigate the situation and report in detail with recommendations as to whether houses, boarding houses, or hotels should be built; where the buildings should be built, and the proportion in which the number of houses to be erected should be divided between the Iowa and Illinois sides of the river. It was found, upon such investigation, that about 60 per cent of the Arsenal employes were living, or preferred to live, in Davenport.

It was soon decided by the government authorities that it would be preferable, as similar building operations were required in various parts of the country, to control the whole building operation in each case rather than to be associated with various local corporations.

On May 16, 1918, Congress declared by an act that it was essential that provision be made for housing facilities for employes of the United States whose service in essential war work required them to reside in certain localities; and, on June 18, 1918, the President, by executive order, directed that the Secretary of Labor have and exercise all power and authority vested in the President by the act of Congress of May 16, 1918, entitled "An act to authorize the President to provide housing for war needs," and by the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, on account of war expenses and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1918, insofar as the same relates to "housing for war needs."

Pursuant to said acts and said authority, the United States Housing Corporation was created. The action of the President had been anticipated, in that a large amount of preliminary work had been done towards the formation of the corporation by assembling the men who were to form its personnel. These men were at work for some months before the United States Housing Corporation was finally authorized,

preparing a plan of action, determining standards, and framing with great haste the skeleton of a great business organization. The officers and heads of departments of the United States Housing Corporation have been men, in the main, of national reputation who took up their work in the corporation as a patriotic service without material compensation. The Director of the Housing Corporation, Otto M. Eidlitz, was a well-known New York contractor. Associated with Mr. Eidlitz were such men as Burt L. Fenner, of McKim, Mead & White, architects, of New York, Manager of the Housing Corporation; Fred Law Olmstead, landscape architect, of Boston, who was head of the Town Planning Department; John W. Alvord, well-known Chicago engineer, one of whose assistants in Washington was William H. Kimball, of Davenport, and many other men eminent as architects, engineers, or contractors.

The original amount appropriated for the housing work was \$60,000,000, and this amount later on was more than trebled. Of the original appropriation, a little less than \$2,000,000 was set aside for the Davenport project. At once, upon the promulgation of the President's order of June 18, 1918, the Housing Corporation started definite action on the Davenport project. A committee of designers was appointed, consisting of Temple & Burrows, Davenport, architects; W. S. Shields, Chicago, engineer, and George E. Kessler, St. Louis, town planner. Edward S. Judd, of Chicago, was appointed to select and purchase sites for the houses, and, after the necessary investigation and negotiations, bought three tracts of land in Davenport.

On these it was determined that 400 houses should be built, 189 to be located on ground at the west end of the city known as McManus Tract, ninety-one on ground northwest of Vander Veer Park called the Park Lane Tract, and 120 on a tract in the northeastern part of the city called the King Tract. All of these properties were entirely undeveloped.

Before the tracts were selected, the architects were at work on plans for the houses, and, as soon as the tracts were tentatively selected, the engineer and town planner began their work of laying out streets, blocks, and lots, and making provision for the extension of sewers, water and gas mains, and electric light wires to them.

The officials of the Housing Corporation at Washington maintained constant supervision of the preliminary work in all its stages and passed upon all details of the plans and specifications as they progressed. The working drawings and specifications were turned over to the corporation complete, ready for figuring by the contractors, on August 31st. After taking figures from various contractors, the work was let September 26th for the entire 400 houses to a combination of the interests of the Gordon-Van Tine Company and the Central Engineering Company of Davenport; the contract being let in the name of the Central Engineering Company. The personnel of the interests involved consisted of E. C. Roberts, H. G. Roberts, and H. V. Scott, of the Gordon-Van Tine Company, and Col. G. W. French, Decker French, and Otto Nobis, of the Central Engineering Company. The work was handled directly by H. V. Scott and Otto Nobis.

Work was started at once upon the McManus Tract after the letting of the contract, and was carried on under the handicaps usual to work let under war-time conditions; being hampered by shortage of labor, the difficulties of securing material, and transportation troubles. Frank Lederer, of St. Louis, was appointed works superintendent, acting under the construction division of the Housing Corporation, which was directly represented in the general direction of the work by F. H. Michaelis, acting as project manager. Upon Mr. Michaelis' resignation, his work was taken up by H. W. Martin, who in turn was succeeded by H. D. Belcher. Fred W. Jenkins was the local representative of the project manager. C. P. Richardson, as cost reports engineer, was later succeeded by C. A. James, and he by A. G. Bisbee. George Fernandez and C. S. Rosenberger successively held the office of field auditor.

At once, upon the signing of the armistice, work on the Park Lane Tract, upon which but little work had been done up to that time, was discontinued, and later on work was also abandoned on the King Tract. The McManus Tract will be completed as originally planned.

The houses are of substantial, permanent construction, built in accordance with government standards. They are unusually complete in their equipment; each having a furnace, bath room, hot water heater, electric light wiring, cement floor in basement, hardwood floors, screens, etc. The houses are of varied exterior design and materials. They are built from four to six rooms, in addition to the bath room; some being one-story bungalows and some two-story houses. In the proportioning of the various types to be built, the preferences of Arsenal employes were consulted through Lieutenant J. Reed Lane, who represented the War Department in this work. The lots will be finished complete with sod and seeding, cement sidewalks, trees, and shrubbery. R. C. Baldwin, town manager, represents the operating division of the United States Housing Corporation in the rental and sale of these houses.

Rock Island Arsenal

A review of the war activities of Scott county would not be complete without reference to the governmental work done at Rock Island Arsenal, the development and protection of which, so far as the civilian population could co-operate, was tied up intimately with our war service as a county.

From the day that the United States entered the war until the armistice was signed, the government authorized the expenditure at Rock Island of \$108,955,974.07. Of this amount \$19,612,133.48 has been revoked, leaving an actual expenditure of \$89,343,840.59 by Rock Island Arsenal during the period of the war.

The average yearly allotments for Rock Island Arsenal in the three years prior to the entrance of the United States into the war were approximately \$9,000,000, indicating that in spite of the criticism that has been leveled at the War Department, it has gone at the business of fitting the country for war in a manner that showed results on November 11th.

Of the \$89,343,840.07, credited to this Arsenal for all purposes \$66,526,540.31 was devoted to the manufacture of war material and purchases for this manufacture. This amount also includes labor, which in the nineteen months and eleven days since the beginning of the war has amounted to \$17,120,515.51. For increased facilities, new machinery, alterations, and new buildings, the government has spent \$17,341,487.96, while for storage, temporary barracks, guard houses, and other incidental buildings \$3,915,812.59 has been spent.

The Savanna proving ground is also under the supervision of the commanding officer of Rock Island Arsenal, and \$1,560,000 has been expended there, including the purchase of 13,000 acres of land, the construction of several miles of concrete road, and the erection of a large number of permanent buildings, officers' quarters, barracks, etc.

Interesting comparisons can be drawn between the total and average monthly expenditures at Rock Island Arsenal for the three years prior to the war and for the period during which the United States was preparing or actually fighting in the war.

A STRIKING CONTRAST

During the period from August, 1914, when the European nations began fighting, until April, 1917, when the United States declared itself in the struggle, the total expenditure at Rock Island Arsenal was \$11,759,935.90, of which purchases amounted to \$7,115,849.53 and labor \$4,644,086.37. The average monthly expenditure during this period was \$222,370.29 for purchases and \$145,127.69, or a total average expenditure for the thirty-two months preceding the United States' participation in the war of \$347,497.98.

In striking contrast to these amounts are the figures shown during the period this country was in the war. The total amount expended

for purchases and labor was \$59,587,390.18, divided into \$42,466,874.67 for purchases and \$17,120,515.51, making the average expenditure per month \$3,077,861. Of this average \$2,193,536.91 was for purchases and \$884,324.14 for labor. These figures, it must be understood, are for the manufacturing department of Rock Island Arsenal and do not include the huge sums expended for labor and material by the construction companies at work here.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

For some time prior to the outbreak of the war in 1914, the employees at Rock Island Arsenal totaled approximately 1,800 men and 175 women, the latter all office workers, typists, and stenographers. From that time until the spring of 1916 there was little tendency to increase the number of workers, but at that time the disturbance on the Mexican border started increased activities here, and by July 1, 1916, there had been added to the force about 100 men and twenty-five women, the latter still being confined to clerical positions. From that time until the United States entered the war employees were added at the rate of about 200 per month, and on the sixth day of April, 1917, there were employed 3,600 men and 300 women office workers. High speed and maximum production then became the watchword and employees were added at a rate of about 250 or 300 per month. On December 31, 1917, the total was 6,100 men and 376 women office workers. On May 31, 1918, this total was increased to 8,926 men and 450 women office workers. About 100 women shop workers had also been employed. The first of the women shop workers were employed May 20, 1918, and when the armistice was signed about 1,500 women were employed in the shops. The following table shows the increase in the number of employees during the war period:

	Men	Women
August, 1914	1,800	175
July, 1916	1,900	200
April, 1917	3,600	300
January, 1918	6,100	376
May, 1918 (office 100), shop.....	8,926	450
July, 1918	10,268	572
August, 1918	11,244	722
September, 1918	11,899	902
October, 1918	12,342	1,227
November, 1918	13,361	1,417

CIVILIAN AND MILITARY GUARD

One of the most striking changes to those who have been accustomed to conditions at Rock Island Arsenal, during the period of the war, was the careful and efficient manner of guarding the government property by means of both civil and military guards, on and about the island.

Prior to the declaration of war the shop guard consisted of four civilian guards and four soldiers, the latter members of the permanent ordnance detachment of the regular army stationed here. These men were known as "key" men and reported by means of clocks at various points in the shops.

Immediately after war was declared, however, means were taken to protect the property and equipment and a high wire enclosure was built around the shops, the main storehouses, and the oil houses. Upon its completion nine more civilian guards were employed to patrol the main gates and the west railroad gate. Admission to the wire enclosure could then only be secured by the presentation of the proper pass. At the same time the gate guards were employed sixteen more civilian guards were placed as shop guards and given posts around the shops to patrol. A sergeant of the ordnance detachment was placed in charge of these guards.

INFANTRY COMES

In February, 1917, the first battalion of the 10th United States Infantry was brought to the Arsenal for outside guard duty. The battalion numbered approximately 1,000 men and patrolled all the island outside the enclosure, establishing thirty-two posts where a sentry was on duty all the time. These posts included the pump house, railroad bridges, magazines, power dam, and other places of importance. In the meantime many other civilian guards and members of the ordnance detachment were added to the guards inside the enclosure. Members of the ordnance detachment were assigned to escort all civilians whose business required their presence inside the enclosure and a traffic squad was also organized from the detachment which handled the enormous flow of pedestrians and vehicles to and from the island in the mornings and evenings.

During the first week in August, the first battalion United States guards relieved the 10th Infantry from this duty. The guards comprised twenty officers and about 450 men. This organization was increased later by a company of the 20th United States Infantry and both organizations were on duty here.

FIRE PROTECTION

Prior to January 1, 1918, the fire department was entirely inadequate for the protection of the huge amount of property and many buildings, and all members of the department were civilian employes of one of the shops under the direction of Chief Engineer George Patterson, the entire personnel comprising forty men.

January 1, 1918, two men were employed as drivers of the pumping engine.

About April 1, 1918, authorization was given for the reconstruction of the department and Dan H. Shire, a veteran fireman of Denver and Davenport, was assigned as chief. Since that time twenty men have been employed. The double platoon system has been placed in effect and a full equipment of the most modern motorized equipment has replaced the obsolete types formerly in use. A high pressure water system has been built and an electric alarm system installed. Fortunately no serious fires have occurred, due principally to the propaganda of the safety department and constant efforts and inspections by the fire marshals and chief.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

From a small and comparatively unknown military post a few years ago, Rock Island Arsenal is now recognized all over the country as one of the most noted government posts. A large military personnel is unnecessary here because of the isolated position and natural topographical advantages. At the beginning of hostilities the post had ten officers and an ordnance detachment of eighty-nine enlisted men, six enlisted men of the medical department and three enlisted men of the quartermasters' corps. This has been gradually increased by authorization of the Chief of Ordnance until at the conclusion of the fighting in Europe there were seventy-six ordnance officers and 169 enlisted men. In addition there were six medical officers with a detachment of forty-five enlisted men, and three officers of the quartermaster's corps with forty-eight enlisted men.

ORGANIZATION

Colonel George W. Burr was relieved from duty as commanding officer at Rock Island Arsenal February 15, 1918, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Norman F. Ramsey as acting commandant until March 3d, when Colonel Leroy T. Hillman assumed charge. The commanding officer of this Arsenal is also designated by the War Department as ordnance officer of the central department.

The commanding officer is responsible to the War Department for all matters connected with the operation of the Arsenal. General policies, all changes in labor conditions, working hours, new construction, extension or modification of the plant, and all important orders or promises of delivery are brought to his personal attention. His instructions are issued through the heads of departments under ordinary conditions.

The Arsenal organization, under the commanding officer, is divided into six chief divisions, consisting of the administrative office, the general manager, the general factory manager, and central planning section, chief engineer, the military division, and the Rock Island Arsenal general supply depot. The administrative officer has charge of the correspondence and filing section, allotment section, auditing and disbursing section, cost and time section, and the chief clerk and chief accountant. At present the acting administrative officer is also the executive assistant to the commanding officer.

SUB-DIVISIONS

The general manager at the time hostilities ceased and who is now serving in that capacity, is Lieutenant-Colonel L. G. McCrum, and in the absence of the commanding officer assumes his duties. Under the general manager are three main divisions consisting of the civilian service division, the industrial engineering section, and the construction and maintenance division. The civilian division comprises the employment section, civil service section, the employes' association, employes' lunch room, employes' hospital, the Arsenal Record (the official publication at this Arsenal), the safety engineer, compensation for injured

employees, and the housing and transportation department. Production records and the installation of shop systems are the tasks assigned to the industrial section. Reporting direct to the general manager are the officers in charge of the receiving storehouse, balance of stores, property section, purchasing section, follow-up section, and raw materials stores.

The construction department reports to the construction and maintenance section, as does the maintenance section. Reporting through the maintenance department to the construction and maintenance section are the officers in charge of power plant, electrical department, boiler houses, forage and truck maintenance, plumbing, central steam heating plant, water supply, millwrights, carpenters, machinists, repair gang, ice plant outside branch, pumping station, bridge and bridge guards, and the filtration plant.

The general factory manager at the time hostilities ceased was Lieutenant-Colonel Emil Tyden. The central planning section is in charge of Major L. B. Sommerby, and is a part of the general factory management. Under the officers in charge are the following departments: Tool manufacturing department, small arms department, gun carriage department, wood-working department, cloth and leather department, equipment department, and blacksmith department. Each of these departments has a planning room, which in turn sub-divides the various sub-departments.

Reporting directly to the chief engineer, Major R. L. Streeter, is the officer in charge of the Savanna proving ground, drafting section, engineering section, testing laboratory, inspection section, Rock Island Arsenal proving ground, experimental work, motor equipment laboratory, and the armament officer. The engineering section has charge of estimates and bills of material.

The military division at Rock Island Arsenal consists of the post adjutant, who is also in charge of the watchmen and guards, who is also designated as fire marshal by the commanding officer. He is also the military intelligence officer. The military division also includes quartermaster, recruiting officer, and summary court officer. Stationed at the post is a personal adjutant in charge of troops, which includes the regular ordnance detachment, casual military personnel. The post surgeon, post exchange, and infantry guard also report to the military division.

The Rock Island Arsenal general supply depot is in charge of Major C. K. Boettcher, who reports direct to the commanding officer.

PRODUCTION

Definite figures as to the actual production of war material at Rock Island Arsenal are as yet unavailable, but the following unofficial figures have been submitted. The principal articles manufactured here have been artillery vehicles, recoil cylinders, artillery wheels, spoke shoes and spoke shoe plates, artillery harness, arms repair chests, rifles, loaded shells, and personal equipment items in addition to test tool sets furnished to various other manufacturing firms throughout the country.

Since the United States entered the war, up to and including November 15, 1918, there have been manufactured 159 75-mm. gun carriages at

this Arsenal. Unofficial reports also show 194 4.7 gun carriages and six three-inch gun carriages and two six-inch howitzer gun carriages. Gun caissons manufactured in this period numbered 121 and gun and forge limbers 446. There were also 255 battery and store wagons manufactured.

During the same period Rock Island Arsenal furnished to the supply department and to various other manufacturing concerns 264 4.7 recoil cylinders complete.

The supply division and outside contractors received from this Arsenal during the time that the United States was in the war 9,718 artillery wheels, all of which were manufactured here. The same disposition was made of 218,650 spoke shoes and spoke plates also produced here.

Up to August 1, 1918, all the artillery harness supplied to the United States forces was manufactured at this Arsenal. Between April 6, 1917, to November 15, 1918, 24,212 sets of artillery harness were manufactured and 74,207 sets were assembled. In a statement made recently by Brigadier-General John T. Thompson, Director of Arsenals, it was announced that the harness manufacturing department at Rock Island Arsenal was the largest and most completely equipped in the world.

There were manufactured and assembled during the period of hostilities 13,241 arms repair chests.

The manufacture of rifles was one of the principal tasks at Rock Island Arsenal. For practically the entire period while the United States was in the war almost 3,500 men and women were employed in the small arms plant exclusively. During that time, there were manufactured, and are now assembled or furnished as repair parts, an equivalent approximating 113,670 rifles, M.1903.

There were 167,195 155-mm. howitzer shells loaded without adapters and boosters.

Approximately 790,000 complete sets of personal equipment were manufactured during that period, including the following items: 1,512,190 bacon cans, 354,770 knives, 649,457 canteen covers, 858,344 haversacks, and 400,256 pack carriers.

A comparative statement of the production at Rock Island Arsenal during the last year indicates that at the time the armistice was signed, this institution was just reaching a point where maximum production could be attained.

In March two 75-mm. gun carriages were manufactured. The same number were turned out in April. In May production increased to sixteen, twenty in June, twenty-two in July, twenty-three in August, twenty-eight in September, and forty-six in October. The 4.7 gun carriages reached the maximum production in September, when fifty-eight were manufactured. Out of 194 which have been manufactured at this Arsenal since the declaration of war, 183 have been turned out since January, 1918.

In the manufacture of rifles the high water mark was reached in October, when parts sufficient to make an equivalent of 30,455 were made.

AN ENVIABLE RECORD

Aside from the actual work in the shops for the production of war material, employes of Rock Island Arsenal hung up a record for war service that has not been surpassed by any manufacturing plant in the country in proportion to size. Since the declaration of war they have subscribed the enormous sum of \$4,000,000 to the various war charities and to the Liberty Bond issues.

The bonds, of course, have been the principal investment of the workers, sales here totaling \$3,050,000. The Red Cross campaigns have netted more than \$15,000; the Salvation Army, \$10,000; the allied war drive, \$20,000, and the Davenport Visiting Nurse Association, \$6,000. The sale of War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps, of which no record has been kept, will bring the total well over the four million mark.

The success of the Liberty Loan drives at Rock Island Arsenal is due in a large measure to the organization which handled the sale. Under the direction of Lieutenant J. Reed Lane, as general chairman, captains and teams were appointed in each shop and department. As a result of the efficient work of the organization, Rock Island Arsenal, including the construction companies and their employes, became 92 69-100 per cent purchasers of Liberty Bonds in the fourth drive. The average subscription at this Arsenal was \$107.

SUMMARY

Actual expenditure at Arsenal during the period of war...	\$89,343,840.50
Average yearly allotment for three years prior to war....	9,000,000.00
Devoted to purchase and manufacture of raw material, including labor, in past nineteen months.....	66,526,540.31
Spent from above figure for labor alone during that period	17,120,515.51
For increased facilities, new machinery, alterations, and new buildings	17,341,487.69
For storage, temporary barracks, guard houses, and other incidental buildings	3,915,812.59
Expended for Savanna proving grounds, including purchase of 13,000 acres of land.....	1,560,000.00

Employes prior to outbreak of war in 1914 approximated 1,800 men and 175 women, the latter all office workers, typists, and stenographers.

By July 1, 1916, during the Mexican trouble, this number had been increased by about 100 men and twenty-five women, the latter still being confined to clerical positions.

On April 6, 1917, when war was declared by the United States, there were employed 3,360 men and 300 women office workers.

On May 1, 1918, the employes had been increased to 8,926 men and 450 women office workers. About 100 women were also working in the shops.

On November 11, 1918, the date of the signing of the armistice, there were employed at the Arsenal 13,361 men and 1,500 women in the shops, and 1,417 women in office positions.

Principal articles of manufacture included artillery vehicles, recoil cylinders, artillery wheels, spoke shoes and spoke shoe plates, artillery harness, arms repair chests, rifles, loaded shells and personal equipment

items, in addition to test tool sets furnished to various other manufacturing firms throughout the country.

Since the United States entered the war, there have been manufactured 159 75-millimeter gun carriages, 194 gun carriages for 4.7 inch pieces, six 3-inch gun carriages, and two 6-inch howitzer gun carriages. Gun caissons manufactured numbered 121 and gun and forge limbers 446. There were also 255 battery and store wagons manufactured.

Up to August 1, 1918, all the artillery harness supplied to the United States forces was manufactured at the Arsenal. There were 24,212 sets manufactured and 74,207 sets assembled from the time of the declaration of war to the signing of the armistice.

One of the principal tasks was the manufacture of rifles. During the period of the war 3,500 workers turned out 113,670 complete rifles. Thirty thousand four hundred and fifty-five were made in October alone.

The Fourth of July, 1918

"The Biggest Patriotic Demonstration Ever Staged in Davenport" was the headline justly thrown over the account in the Davenport papers of the Fourth of July parade and celebration of our second year in the war. Fifteen thousand persons lined the streets and half as many took part in the parade, which required forty-five minutes to pass a given point. All the patriotic organizations took part, and their enthusiasm was represented by floats and flags and costuming and marching effects which made the procession kaleidoscopic in character and intensely patriotic in its nature.

The Celebration of the Armistice

The course of the war was marked by many notable events which will long linger in the memory of those who participated in the war work here in Scott county. There were public meetings to arouse the patriotic spirit of the people in connection with the various War Work and Liberty Loan campaigns, and there were the demonstrations as large groups of the home boys left for the training or concentration camps, or as other groups of recruits came here on their way, through the regular recruiting agencies, to Jefferson Barracks and elsewhere. In their appropriate places, these events have found mention in the reports filling the preceding pages of this volume.

A great patriotic demonstration was the Fourth of July parade of 1918. And thus the war wore on until the memorable days in November, 1918, when the enemy, disorganized and in flight, was making overtures for a truce. Those were days of tension and stress, of false reports of peace, of canards that started the bells ringing and the whistles blowing in many cities. Finally, in the early hours of Monday morning, November 11th—at 2 a. m. to be exact—a blast of whistles awakened the sleepers in Davenport, and they knew that the German delegates at the headquarters of Marshal Foch had accepted the terms of the armistice, and that the war was over.

After the deep-throated whistles told the glorious news, there was little sleep for anyone in Davenport or Scott county for most of the next twenty-four hours. The greatest celebration of the entire war period began at once.

Within a few minutes the down-town streets were filled with scurrying automobiles, the sidewalks with happy and excited throngs. Flags were everywhere. There were impromptu parades. The Home Guard was on duty promptly, and to it was due in large measure the orderliness and freedom from accident which marked the celebration.

The development of a program for the demonstration was at once taken up by the Bureau of Military Affairs of the Scott County Council of National Defense, composed of Dan B. Horne, A. J. Faerber, G. W. French, Louis Bein, Harry W. Phillips, Isaac Petersberger, H. J. McFarland, Ray M. Nyemaster, Chris. Heuck, W. J. McCullough, Chris. Marti, Herman Oetzmann, A. F. Dawson, and Aug. Balluff, together with Mayor C. M. Littleton, Frank D. Throop, E. P. Adler, Joseph Deutsch, and J. C. McCarthy.

A big parade was the morning feature. Nearly everything on wheels in the city was in it, scores of trucks being filled with the employes of Rock Island arsenal, where work was suspended for the day. The Boy Scout band and the various troops of Scouts, other bands and patriotic organizations made it a long and noisy procession. One of the newspapers of the day said:

"The members of the Council of Defense led the demonstration, followed by the Patriots' League, Liberty Chorus, Boy Scouts, Arsenal Workers, Women's Council of Defense, Letter Carriers, United States Housing Corporation employes, Palmer School students, Red Cross nurses, Parent-Teachers' organization, Salvation Army, various colored organizations, every auto in the city decked with flags, and followed every step by the small boy who was having the time of his life. More than one mother will never discover what became of the household frying pan, tea kettle, and numerous other pots. The small boy had evidently raided the kitchen for a sleep-disturber and found it."

The afternoon was given over to carnival, the central part of the down town district reserved for merrymaking, and automobiles barred from it. Confetti and other signs of the carnival spirit soon littered the streets and walks. There was a big bonfire and day fireworks on the levee, and another bonfire and night fireworks after dark. All was so well arranged and carried out that the Council of Defense was able to declare, in thanking various organizations and the public for co-operation, that "not a single accident or act of vandalism occurred."

American Protective League

One organization which functioned in Davenport very quietly, but effectively, was the local branch of the American Protective League, which was organized soon after the opening of the war, with the approval and operating under the direction of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

The Davenport branch was organized June 1, 1917, with some ten members, the membership gradually expanding during the war until every ward and township in the county was organized, with over two hundred members under fourteen captains. Its investigations of cases of alleged slackers and other forms of disloyalty ran into the thousands, and its work in conjunction with the Military Intelligence Office of Rock Island Arsenal helped to add to the security of the great munitions plant here. The chief maintained an office with a competent clerk and stenographer, and was in constant and close touch with the heads of all the war activities of the vicinity.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice the local branch received orders to close up its affairs, and all its papers and records were turned over to the Department of Justice.

Community Welcome Home

To Soldiers and Sailors of Scott County, Iowa

By HARRY J. MCFARLAND, Chairman Arrangements Committee

To welcome home soldiers and sailors after a great victory has been the custom of ages and the privilege of those who are not permitted to be a part of the splendid achievement.

When our boys departed we bade them good-bye and asked God to bless them and send them home safely again. They were part of that great fighting machine of this country which was the marvel of the world, and did their part in bringing forth a victory for the honor of the Stars and Stripes.

When the boys began to return home Scott county decided it would not be outdone by any American city in its welcome home to its brave soldiers and sailors. The Council of Defense and Bureau of Military Affairs, through its chairman, Dan B. Horne, and the committee, and also the American Red Cross, through its chairman, Charles Grilk, and a committee, held a joint meeting and arranged to hold a celebration at Davenport for the returned soldiers and sailors and entitled every war activity of this county to have a part in the welcome home celebration.

February 3, 1919, was the date decided upon and it will always be remembered as a red-letter day in the history of our city. We demonstrated to the boys that we were proud of them and that we were glad to have them safely home again. It was decided to hold a banquet and ball—the banquet to be held at the Blackhawk Hotel and the ball at the Coliseum. On account of limited seating capacity at the Blackhawk Hotel, it was necessary to hold an overflow banquet at the Davenport Commercial Club, and over 650 soldiers and sailors participated.

It was an edifying sight for any citizen to watch the proceedings. All types of soldiers and sailors were present, some from overseas, some from the camps in this country, and some who were called out on November 11th, the day the armistice was signed, and marched to Hotel Dempsey, where they were discharged. They were a happy, joyous, contented lot and enjoyed the festivities to the fullest.

The speakers at the banquet at the Blackhawk Hotel were: Chas. M. Littleton, Mayor of Davenport; Judge Nathaniel French, Captain Roland S. Truitt, Captain E. McGinley, and A. F. Dawson. Harry J. McFarland presided as toastmaster. Mrs. C. M. Cochrane and Mrs. W. T. Waterman were the soloists of the evening, and Mrs. T. D. Starbuck was their accompanist. The Canteen girls of the Davenport Chapter of the American Red Cross, under the leadership of Mrs. Dick R. Lane and Mrs. J. Reed Lane, received a great ovation from the soldiers and

sailors as they marched into the banquet hall with trays of cigarettes and matches. Later on in the evening the young ladies passed cigars. The soldiers and sailors were glad to meet the Canteen girls, as the boys had met them on many occasions prior to this time.

At the overflow banquet at the Davenport Commercial Club Ray Nyemaster, Joe Carmichael, J. C. McCarthy, and A. F. Dawson delivered interesting addresses. Lee J. Dougherty acted as toastmaster and gave a very hearty welcome home talk to the assembled guests.

The grand ball that followed at the Coliseum was attended by about 3,000 people, including soldiers, sailors, their families and friends. An excellent musical program was rendered and dancing followed. The ever-welcome, cheerful, and willing workers, the Canteen girls, were again in evidence, and at four different booths in the hall served frappe and wafers. Dancing continued until 1 a. m., and from the happy and contented appearance of the soldiers and sailors, they enjoyed the affair to the utmost.

The Community Welcome Home Committee was composed of the following:

Honorary Chairman—Mayor C. M. Littleton.

Acting Chairman—Harry J. McFarland.

Council of Defense—State Chairman, Colonel G. W. French; County Chairman, A. J. Faerber; Community Chairman, M. H. Calderwood; Acting Chairman, Harry J. McFarland; Woman's Council Chairman, Mrs. J. L. Hecht; Woman's County Chairman, Mrs. Ella S. Burrows.

Red Cross—Chairman, Charles Grilk; Secretary, Clarence Cochrane; Chairman Canteen Division, Mrs. Dick R. Lane; Chairman Surgical Dressings Division, Mrs. J. Reed Lane; Secretary Home Service Section, Mrs. George M. White.

Greater Davenport Committee—F. B. Yetter.

Rotary Club—Charles R. Henderson.

Commercial Club—President, F. D. Throop; Secretary, J. C. McCarthy.

Tri-City Federation of Labor—James N. Coleman, E. R. McAdam.

Arsenal Workers' Club—R. L. Cornick.

Liberty Loan Organization—County Chairman, A. F. Dawson; City Chairman, E. P. Adler.

War Savings Stamps Committee—Gustav Stueben.

Exemption Boards—Judge Nathaniel French.

United War Work Committee—Chairman, Joe R. Lane; Young Men's Christian Association, Ray Nyemaster; War Camp Community Service, William Padgett; Young Women's Christian Association, Miss Dotha S. Varker; Knights of Columbus, L. J. Dougherty; Jewish Relief, Isaac Petersberger; Salvation Army, George White; American Library Association, Miss Grace Rose.

Lend-a-Hand Club—Miss Jeannette McFarquhar.

Woman's Club—Mrs. E. H. Hall.

Ad Club—Joseph Deutsch.

Boy Scouts—V. V. Allen.

Home Guards—C. T. Kindt.

Four Minute Men—John C. Higgins.

City Chairman Ladies' Liberty Loan—Mrs. J. J. Dorgan.

Soldiers' Mothers' Club—Mrs. J. A. Benson.

Food Administration

BY DICK R. LANE, County Administrator

The organization of food administration for Scott county was perfected shortly after our entrance into the war. State Food Administrator J. A. Deems, of Burlington, appointed Sam T. White and Dick R. Lane administrators for Scott county. At that time Mr. White was chairman of the Scott County Council of National Defense, and Mr. Lane agreed to take complete charge of food administration. Later Mr. White took charge of the survey of the hog supply in Scott county, which was very important work, and his report was very complete.

The work required a large amount of detail and personal investigation. Many cases of violation of rules were reported but very few actual violations were discovered when a complete investigation was made. These investigations were carried out through the state secret service department. Taken all in all the people of Scott county obeyed the rules willingly and cheerfully, although at considerable personal sacrifice.

While we had many committees the most important was the Price Interpreting Committee. This committee held a meeting every Monday afternoon and fixed the maximum and minimum retail food prices for the ensuing week. Three retailers, three wholesalers, and three other citizens made up this committee—John A. Feeney, Vic Plath, Charles Behrens, Charles Duncan, Ed. Van Patten, Paul Lagomarcino, Mrs. D. N. Burrows, E. R. McAdam, George Dempsey—with the County Administrator as chairman.

Regulations on sugar required the most work, keeping three clerks constantly engaged for several months when the big demand for sugar was on.

There is no question but a great saving in food was made through the work of the Food Administration, but as yet actual figures have not been completed. No doubt in the near future the government will issue figures which will be very interesting.

Outside of the clerical employes all work was done without pay or compensation of any kind, and at no time was any complaint made, but all of the organizations called upon willingly responded to all requests for assistance both night and day.

Merchants of Iowa

Food conservation work as it applied to the merchants of Iowa was under the direction of M. L. Parker, of Davenport, appointed by Food Administrator Deems, as merchant representative for the state. Mr. Parker had his deputies in the various counties and directed the movement that enlisted their hearty co-operation for the movement in all parts of the state.

The Scott County Honor Roll

List of Soldiers, Sailors, and Nurses Who Died in the Service

Furnished by County Auditor Jos. Wagner

Agnew, Albert Louis.....No address.
Aldrich, William1030 23d st., Rock Island, Ill.
Andrews, ChesterNo address.
Bagley, M. F.....115 1/3 E. 3d st., Davenport.
Ball, William N.....1803 Prairie st., Davenport.
Barnes, Norris H.....(Not an Iowa boy).
Beatty, LeonWest Chester, Iowa.
Berges, A. H.....1710 Grand ave., Davenport.
Bickel, Walter H.....Le Claire, Iowa.
Biester, HenryDixon, Iowa.
Bird, Eugène314 E. 7th st., Davenport.
Blinder, Alex.(Formerly of Davenport).
Boitscha, Edward J.....1424 W. 3d st., Davenport.
Bolton, ElmerNo address.
Bolton, ErwinNo address.
Bredfeldt, William F.....1912 Rockingham rd., Davenport.
Bright, Louis H.....Dundee, Ill.
Brus, William J.....Blue Grass, Iowa, P. O. Box 36.
Burmeister, Miss Theresa....No address.
Buser, Alfred(Formerly of Davenport).
Cantu, Peter E.....No address.
Case, Lyman E.....1318 Main st., Davenport.
Chansky, RoyNo address.
Christian, Otis L.....575½ Jersey Ridge Road, Davenport.
Christodcnton, Mancel S....No address.
Copp, Ira F.....1527 Harrison st., Davenport.
Crandall, Miss Marian.....Care St. Katherine's School, Davenport.
Crane, Herman L. R.....No address.
Donegan, Edward J.....2800 Harrison st., Davenport.
Druckmiller, G. R.....1332 Marquette st., Davenport.
Eberly, J. C.....No address.
Fcster, Harry C.....No address.
Franz, Arthur C.....No address.
Gellhaar, AlbertR. R. No. 6, Davenport.
Glynn, John M.....220 Gaines st., Davenport.
Goddard, Leon Ellsworth...1018 Charlotte ave., Davenport.
Grey, LeRoy H.....2820 Carey ave., Davenport.
Griffin, Harry N.....Dakota, Ill.
Hassman, Byron V.....Care Ed. Thero, Versailles, Mo.

Haut, Edward	1927½ Bowditch st., Davenport.
Hendrix, Clinton	Clinton, Iowa
Heyden, Gustav	R. R. No. 2, Stockton, Iowa.
Hobart, Ralph I.	R. R. No. 2, Lone Tree, Iowa.
Hoepner, Walter	R. R. No. 2, Walcott, Iowa.
Humphrey, Oscar L.	Bettendorf, Iowa.
Hunt, Henry C.	620 Taylor st., Davenport.
Jacobsen, Carl	Long Grove, Iowa.
Johannsen, John.	R. R. No. 2, Davenport.
Jones, Claud P.	No address.
Jorgensen, Chris.	R. R. No. 2, Davenport.
Juhier, Andrew	No address.
Kahl, Frank F.	2019 Vine st., Davenport.
Kahn, Leon F.	No address.
Kane, Miss Catherine.	Emmetsburg, Iowa.
Kauffman, Daniel F.	2720 Fair ave., Davenport.
King, George	No address.
Kluever, Walter	Dixon, Iowa.
Kollen, Joe	No address.
Kundert, Fred.	1904 W. 2d st., Davenport (missing in action).
LaCroix, George	3810 Lafayette ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Liedtke, Clarence E.	No address.
Lillyblad, Russell	No address.
Linehan, Walter	No address.
Liston, Alfred P.	Caliente, Nev.
Lonn, Nick	No address.
Lucas, Emanuel.	903 W. 2d st., Davenport (missing).
McFadden, Melvin C.	1224 Harrison st., Davenport.
McManus, Eugene	De Witt, Iowa.
Mahoney, Joseph	No address.
Malloy, Charles Clarence.	717 W. 3d st., Davenport.
Malone, James J.	1230 W. 7th st., Davenport.
Markus, Raymond	117 E. 6th st., Davenport.
Milem, John F.	Bettendorf, Iowa.
Moeller, Daniel	Maquoketa, Iowa.
Molyneaux, John J.	723 Henry st., Davenport.
Nigg, F. C.	1104 Colorado st., Davenport.
Nigg, William	1104 Colorado st., Davenport.
Norman, Harvey C.	1132 Scott st., Davenport.
Nyberg, Edward	Long Grove, Iowa.
O'Connor, Leo S.	2930 Fair ave., Davenport.
Ohms, Arthur	No address.
Osterreicher, Leonard F.	No address.
Parrish, Frank	1308 W. 2d st., Davenport.
Petersen, Walter.	1722 Division st., Davenport.
Peterson, Leroy W.	501½ Marquette st., Davenport.
Phillips, Bertram F.	745 E. 6th st., Davenport.
Pickens, Clyde E.	No address.
Pierson, Warren	Princeton, Iowa.

Ploog, Herman.....305 W. 16th st., Davenport.
 Preslick, E. J.....1009 Charlotte ave., Davenport.
 Pulse, GeorgeNo address.
 Putnam, Israel.....No address.
 Rehder, William H.....913 Warren st., Davenport.
 Reiter, Raymond J.....Le Claire, Iowa.
 Rochau, H. F.....Blue Grass, Iowa.
 Roederer, Anthony F.....910 W. 14th st., Davenport.
 Schmidt, EddieR. R. No. 3, Davenport.
 Schriefer, William N.....R. R. No. 1, Davenport.
 Schultz, Herman8th and Ripley sts., Davenport.
 Schultz, Hugo D.....No address.
 Seybert, FrankNo address.
 Sheehan, Richard Bethel....1509½ Harrison st., Davenport.
 Shorey, GilbertR. R. No. 1, Bettendorf, Iowa.
 Skelly, Wayne M.....744½ E. 15th st., Davenport.
 Spiers, G. H.....No address.
 Stein, William2200 Division st., Davenport.
 Steinbeck, Charles B.....Dixon, Iowa.
 Strieby, George.....17 Courtland Apts., Davenport.
 Stringham, L. B.....Le Claire, Iowa.
 Sutherland, BenNo address.
 Swindler, Chester823 Brown st., Davenport.
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 Wallraf, Albert R.....No address.
 Weiman, Miss Elizabeth....No address.
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 Whisler, Joseph Emory....616 Taylor st., Davenport.
 White, Horace E.....No address.
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 Woodard, Warren C.....No address.
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 Zost, Alex. John.....204 S. Pine st., Davenport.

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